

# REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 576. Resolution authorizing the printing of "Questions and Answers on the Tax Bill"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2739). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NICHOLS: Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents. Report pursuant to House Resolutions 125 and 403, Seventy-seventh Congress. Resolutions concerning an accident which occurred on May 1, 1942, making an approach to the Salt Lake City, Utah, Airport; with amendment (Rept. No. 2740). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 7866. A bill to provide for the restoration to active duty and/or advancement in rank of certain World War veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. J. Res. 370. Joint resolution extending the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, November 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, in this solemn hour fraught with a sense of finality we pause to praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation. As the sands of this year of peril, toil, and pain run low, we to whom has been entrusted the ministry of governance come with sobered hearts to write the final word in an epic chapter of our national history. Frail human hands have carried the precious ark of our heritage through the encircling gloom; yet we dare believe that Thy hand has been guiding and guarding.

We thank Thee that in the name of a free people ours has been the high privilege to sign anew the immortal Declaration crimsoned with the devotion of the founding fathers: "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." Now, of the record made in this hallowed Chamber in months of destiny, we can but say, "What we have written, we have written." We ask the benediction of Thy grace upon all wise and good decisions and beseech Thee to forgive and overrule all that

denies. Thy will for us and mankind. As in the Name of the Lord our God we have set up our banners, we march on toward stern and bitter days with assurance that as we fight to make men free we march with Thee. Grant us wisdom, grant us courage, that we fail not man nor Thee. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, December 15, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

## ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR—RESOLUTION BY NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a radiogram addressed to the President of the Senate embodying a resolution adopted by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Translation]

CUIDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,  
December 7, 1942.

HON. HENRY A. WALLACE,  
President of the Senate of the  
United States of North America,  
Washington, D. C.:

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic, meeting in joint session, has just carried out before diplomatic representatives of the friendly nations a resolution voted by the National Congress at the suggestion of the Honorable President of the Republic, Generalissimo Dr. Trujillo Milina, which reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, (1) To declare the 7th day of December of each year for the duration of the war in which the United Nations are now engaged as a day of reaffirmation of the solidarity of the Dominican Republic with the United States of North America, and (2) to hold a joint and solemn session of both chambers on the 7th of December of this year for the purpose of publicly consecrating this date and of confirming the faith of the Dominican people in the final victory of the United Nations." In uniting in this way the sentiments of the Dominican people with those of your great Nation in the remembrance of this sad date on which the peace of the continent was disturbed and the political, economic, and cultural life of the Americas threatened by the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces, we confirm the faith of the Republic in the victory of the United Nations, among which the noble Nation which you represent in Congress carries with glory and honor the watchword of continental solidarity.

PORFIRIO HERRERA,

President of the Senate.

MANUEL A. PENA BATLLE,

President of the Chamber of Deputies.

## PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—LIST OF PETITIONS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a list of petitions I have received in support of Senate bill 860 signed by an aggregate of 1,482 persons in 8 States.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Petitions received by Senator O'DANIEL in support of Senate bill 860—

Texas:	
Panola County.....	9
Montague County.....	400
City of Dilley.....	1
City of Ricardo.....	1
California: Los Angeles.....	46
Illinois: Lawrence County.....	98
New York: Rockland County.....	124
Ohio: Creston.....	12
Pennsylvania: Erie County.....	210
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	468
Washington: Seattle.....	113

8 States—total..... 1,482

## GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMY—RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution on the subject of governmental economy, which was adopted by the conference of American small business organizations at a meeting held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, on December 10, 1942.

In that connection, I invite attention to the fact that the organization highly commends two congressional committees, namely, the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, of which the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is chairman; and the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which deals with the transfer of personnel and equipment, of which subcommittee the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is chairman.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Congress has appropriated for the current fiscal year \$74,000,000,000 for prosecution of the war and \$6,000,000,000 for nonmilitary purposes; and

Whereas American taxpayers will be called upon to contribute approximately \$24,000,000,000 of this sum next year; and

Whereas this fiscal year the Government must borrow \$57,000,000,000, thereby raising the Federal public debt to \$147,000,000,000; and

Whereas in our opinion the American people will cheerfully contribute and pay any expenditure vital to victory but do not believe that waste and extravagance of manpower, service, enterprise, and Federal funds should be condoned by the Congress or the executive branch of our Government; and

Whereas the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures has declared the "surface of economy has only been scratched" in Washington: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Conference of American Small Business Organizations endorse the official economy effort of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures headed by Senator HARRY FLOOD BYRD, of Virginia, and the Committee on Transfer of Employees, headed by Senator MILLARD TYDINGS, of Maryland; and that the chairman of this conference be, and he is hereby, directed to communicate with the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, Members of Congress, sending them a copy of this resolution, and urge and demand that all items not absolutely essential be eliminated from the 1944 Federal Budget.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. MALONEY, from the Committee on Immigration, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5569) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1856) thereon.

## ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION OF WATER SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT—CONTINUANCE OF SENATE RESOLUTION 169, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 337), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 169, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session (relating to the administration and operation of the water system of the District of Columbia) is hereby extended, and may be exercised as provided in such resolution, until January 31, 1943.

## ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 15, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1666. An act to coordinate Federal reporting services to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies;

S. 2341. An act to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes";

S. 2353. An act to amend sections 1305 and 1306 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to eliminate the prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon, of enlisted men until final discharge;

S. 2769. An act to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy;

S. 2852. An act to authorize the President to confer decorations and medals upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of cobelligerent nations; and

S. 2889. An act to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes.

## NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 336), as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a similar committee to be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless he has some other communication to make to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] as the committee on the part of the Senate.

## AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive House messages after the adjournment today. It is possible that there may be some messages to come over after that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PRAYER FOR MEN LOST AT PEARL HARBOR

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a prayer offered by the Right Reverend Monsignor Condon at the ceremonies held by the County Defense Council of La Crosse, Wis., on December 7, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

## ABOLITION OF THE POLL TAX—LETTER FROM R. H. CHAPMAN

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated November 24, 1942, addressed to him, from Hon. R. H. Chapman, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, which appears in the Appendix.]

## POLL TAX EXPERIENCE IN NORTH CAROLINA—LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated November 22, 1942, addressed to him by Hon. Josephus Daniels, together with a newspaper article, dealing with poll-tax experience in North Carolina, which appear in the Appendix.]

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN-BRITISH HISTORY—ADDRESS BY SIR GERALD CAMPBELL

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Sir Gerald Campbell, K. C. M. G., at a recent meeting of the Newcomen Society held in Washington, D. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

## PEGLER ON PEPPER—EDITORIAL FROM FORT MYERS NEWS-PRESS

[Mr. ANDREWS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Pegler on Pepper," by Carl Hanton, editor and general manager, published in the Fort Myers News-Press of November 14, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

## OUR SECRET WEAPON—ADDRESS BY EUGENE E. WILSON

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Our Secret Weapon," delivered by Eugene E. Wilson, president, United Aircraft Corporation, which appears in the Appendix.]

## REGULATION OF PROFITS OF CONTRACTORS

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Paul Steenberg, president of Paul

Steenberg Construction Co., and a letter from R. J. Hendershott, manager of Associated General Contractors of Minnesota, relative to Office of Price Administration Regulation No. 251, which appear in the Appendix.]

## FARM INCOME AND CEILING PRICES ON FARM COMMODITIES—ADDRESS BY JOHN BRANDT

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered over the radio by John Brandt, president of Land O' Lakes Creamery Co., on October 10, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

## SMALL BUSINESS GOES TO WAR—ADDRESS BY MILTON W. HARRISON

[Mr. McCARRAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Small Business Goes to War," delivered by Milton W. Harrison, before the fourth conference of American small business organizations at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on December 10, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

## GASOLINE AND FUEL RATIONING IN ILLINOIS—LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GREEN

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him by Hon. Dwight H. Green, Governor of the State of Illinois, on the subject of gasoline and fuel rationing in Illinois, which appears in the Appendix.]

## STRICTLY POLITICS—ARTICLE FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Strictly Politics," published in the Philadelphia Inquirer on December 16, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

## UTILIZATION OF EXISTING STOCKS OF RUBBER TIRES—LETTER FROM MILTON ROSEN

[Mr. NELSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated December 8, 1942, from Milton Rosen, of St. Paul, Minn., addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which appears in the Appendix.]

## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS OF HOLLY STOVER

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the Christmas greetings sent to his friends by Holly Stover, which appears in the Appendix.]

## THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL—POEM

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "The Farmer Feeds Them All," which appears in the Appendix.]

## THOMAS H. VANNOY, POSTMASTER AT KELSO, WASH.—BILL RECONSIDERED

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I desire to take about 5 minutes, if I may. There are three matters which I desire to dispose of.

A few days ago the Senate and House both passed a bill granting relief to a postmaster in the State of Washington in the amount of \$4,525 because of postal savings stamps which were alleged to have been lost. The stamps have since been found, and I understand the parliamentary situation is such that the bill can be recalled from the House, as it has not as yet been signed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. I, therefore,



move to reconsider the votes by which the bill (H. R. 6179) for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy was ordered to a third reading and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be entered.

Mr. BROWN. I now move that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

#### DANAHER AMENDMENT TO RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION BILL

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, in justice to the Secretary of Commerce, I feel that I should make a brief statement relative to what has appeared in a great many newspapers concerning the so-called Danaher amendment to the proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill by which \$5,000,000,000 was to be added to the available funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

There have been many statements in the press to the effect that the Secretary of Commerce, who is the Federal Loan Administrator, had requested this amendment to the bill. I wish to state that the bill as it came from the House of Representatives contained no amendment restricting the funds which would be made available to the Board of Economic Warfare. The Secretary of Commerce requested no such amendment before the House committee; none was presented to the committee and none was presented to the House. The bill came here solely as an authorization for a \$5,000,000,000 additional lending authority. We had a hearing in the matter before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and the chairman of the committee asked me to handle the bill. It is obvious that it is not now possible to enact the proposed legislation.

Again it has been stated frequently in the press that the Secretary of Commerce in some manner instigated or brought about a situation whereby the so-called Danaher amendment was to be added to the bill. The Senate committee reported no such amendment, and no amendment was suggested until the bill came to the floor of the Senate when the Senator from Oregon, the distinguished minority leader; the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY]; and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] stated that they were interested in placing some limitation upon the use of these funds.

Upon ascertaining that there was a desire to have such an amendment presented, we had a further hearing before the Committee on Banking and Currency and heard the distinguished Presiding Officer of the Senate and Mr. Milo Perkins, who is the executive in charge of the operations of the Board of Economic Warfare. After that hearing, no further action was taken by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency relative to the amendment. It was not approved, and it was not disapproved; it was not offered.

Mr. DANAHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROWN. I shall yield to the Senator in a moment. I am pleased that he is present.

The point I wish to bring out, in justice to the Secretary of Commerce and in answer to many newspaper statements, is that neither the Secretary of Commerce nor, so far as I know, anyone connected with him inspired, brought about, suggested, or requested the so-called Danaher amendment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill.

I may say that I have discussed the matter with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY], and am informed by them that their understanding is in accordance with the statement I have just made.

I am now delighted to yield to the Senator from Connecticut, who was on his feet a moment ago.

Mr. DANAHY. Mr. President, I wish to emphasize the point which has been made by the Senator from Michigan that the amendment was not offered; it never has been submitted either in the Senate or in the committee. Indeed, for all I know, Mr. Jones may oppose it.

Let me add, if I may, to the remarks submitted by the Senator from Michigan that the Secretary of Commerce and I have never talked about this subject in any way, even in the remotest particular. Not even through indirection has there been reference between us to the subject which has been bruited about in the press constantly as involving—I use the word in quotes—a “fight” between the Secretary of Commerce and some other department or agency. I have seen the word “quarrel” and terms of similar character used to indicate that there was some lack of cooperation between the Secretary of Commerce and the Board of Economic Warfare. If there is or has been any such conflict, it was in no way represented by any thinking on my part or any utterance I may have made on the subject.

Let me add just one further observation in the time of the Senator from Michigan to this effect: One of the most salutary things I have heard of within the past many weeks has been that an opportunity was afforded the agencies and departments and their representatives to make some measure of explanation concerning operations with which the Congress itself is not necessarily familiar, particularly when they involve administrative agencies which have been set up by Executive order. At no time previously to last week has there been an explanation by the Board of Economic Warfare or its representatives to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the activities comprehended within the scope of the Executive order under which it was set up. To the end that we could have such an explanation from this agency, the Senator from Michigan, I am sure—and I doubt not every other member of the Committee on Banking and Currency—welcomed the opportunity for the appearance of the B. E. W. through the Vice President and Mr. Milo Perkins that was afforded by my simply

implying that an amendment might be offered. We thus succeeded in getting the representatives of the B. E. W. before us so that we might canvass its entire operations.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the Senator from Connecticut. He states the case in a little more particular detail. The so-called Danaher amendment was written and presented for consideration to the majority leader and to the Senator from Michigan in charge of the bill, but, as the Senator from Connecticut has said, the result was not its submission to the Senate but a further consideration of the subject matter which had the effect the Senator from Connecticut states.

#### SUMMARY PRINTED IN RECORD OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON PRICE-CONTROL BILL

Mr. President, there is one other matter which I desire to discuss briefly, and then I shall find it necessary to leave the Chamber in order to keep an engagement.

Mr. President, I had not desired to say anything about this matter whatsoever. At the time it arose I thought it was entirely cleared up, but within the last 2 or 3 days a newspaper article has appeared which I feel requires a short statement upon my part.

During the consideration of the conference report on the price-control bill at the end of my statement I asked and received the consent of the Senate to have placed in the RECORD a statement concerning the bill. It had been looked over by me. It had been prepared by the general counsel for the Office of Price Administration. It contained my general views upon the subject matter. Attached to it was a short statement which I had requested the clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency to prepare in connection with what was known as the Taft amendment. The form in which that was presented to me was not as I would have written it. The substance of it was identically as I would have written it.

I noted on the following morning when I examined the RECORD that two things had been done. First, the report which was not uttered upon the floor was printed in large type as if uttered upon the floor. Second, the statement relative to the Taft amendment was garbled so that it was obvious that it was not the statement of the Senator from Michigan.

I immediately called it to the attention of the Senator from Ohio. That was on October 3, as I recall. He had not been here at the time the matter was considered. He agreed with me as to the substance and the construction and the intent of the matter which had been prepared by the clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and he agreed that the RECORD should be corrected in that respect, and I sent word that it should be corrected. I also, through my office, called attention to the type in which it was printed and stated that it should be corrected.

Some time later the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. ANKEN] discussed the

matter with me. I stated to him then that I had already advised the reporters that this statement should have been printed in small type, and already arrangements had been made so to do.

Senators know and newspaper reporters should know that it is impossible for a busy Senator, as I was busy at the time, to draft complete conference reports, and matters of that kind, and that usually—I think in a great majority of cases—in such matters we are assisted by the legislative counsel and by representatives of interested agencies of the Government and committee clerks. That is exactly what occurred in this instance. If it were not for the fact it was stated in the Washington Times-Herald that I had changed my construction under duress and a threat, I would have said nothing further on this subject. No threat was made. No request made to me to do anything. There was nothing done by the Senator from Michigan which was not in accord with the rules of the Senate. It was not necessary for me to ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be changed, because the RECORD was not in accord with the ruling of the Chair that it should be printed in small type. I called that to the attention of the reporters at the time. That is all there is to it.

Mr. President, I know that I do not have to say these things to any Senator in the Chamber, because Senators know me, but I feel, in view of the unjust and unfair statement in the public press, that I should make this statement on the floor of the Senate.

#### CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATIONS

Mr. LUCAS obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the Senator from Illinois presents the matter he has in mind, will he yield so that we may consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar? We have quite a lengthy Executive Calendar, made up largely of nominations of postmasters. Also there came in yesterday two nominations which were held over and not referred to committee. I should like to have those matters disposed of now, if the Senator from Illinois is willing. It will take but a moment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the Executive Calendar be now considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, last evening I objected to the present consideration of the nominations, because they had not been placed on the calendar. Of course, I have no objection today, because the proposed action conforms to the rule. However, does the request appertain to two other nominations?

Mr. BARKLEY. Not for the moment.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall speak of them later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of M. Neil Andrews, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSIONER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dr. Joseph S. Dorton, of North Carolina, to be area director in the Raleigh area office of the War Manpower Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations of postmasters on the calendar be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Capt. Jack H. Duncan to be rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as naval attaché to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to rank from December 7, 1942.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Capt. Francis E. M. Whiting to be rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from May 16, 1942.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Col. James T. Moore to be brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service from September 16, 1942.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completed the Executive Calendar.

Without objection, the President will be immediately notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, yesterday the President sent to the Senate two nominations to the Civil Aeronautics Board, one being that of Oswald Ryan, of Indiana, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, for the term expiring December 31, 1948, which is a reappointment, and the other the nomination of our colleague the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. It was not intended that the nomination of the Senator from Oklahoma should come up for consideration at this session. By some mistake of the clerical force at the White House his nomination was included. The Senator from Oklahoma is not eligible to appointment to that Board until after his term as Senator expires, because the Board was created during the term of the Senator from Oklahoma which is now expiring. There-

fore, I do not expect any action to be taken upon that nomination now. The other nomination, however, of Mr. Ryan is a reappointment, and I ask unanimous consent that that nomination be confirmed without reference to committee.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this matter was called to my attention yesterday. I am acquainted with Mr. Ryan and familiar with his work on the board, and so far as I am personally concerned, I have no objection to the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Ryan at this time. It is a reappointment, and, of course, otherwise would have to go over until the next session.

Mr. BARKLEY. I make the request, Mr. President, with the approval of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I desire to make one or two remarks as to Mr. Oswald Ryan, in furtherance of the request made by the majority leader. As the author of the act under which Mr. Oswald Ryan is serving, I wish to pay the very highest possible compliment to him for his very able, efficient, and progressive administration while he has been in his present position. I think there is no man in the United States who could better fill the position than Mr. Oswald Ryan, and I am glad to join in the request that his nomination be immediately confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Oswald Ryan, of Indiana, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, for the term expiring December 31, 1948 (reappointment).

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be immediately notified.

#### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION—JOSEPH H. PIACONKE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I wish to ask the majority leader a question. The majority leader will recall that 2 or 3 days ago there was some dispute in the Senate as to the reference of nominations of persons appointed to positions under the War Manpower Commission, and a few nominations were sent to the Military Affairs Committee.

The majority leader expressed the hope that the Military Affairs Committee would proceed diligently, and would act on the nominations in one way or the other. The committee has acted diligently, but has reported only one nomination, which is on the calendar and was confirmed today.

From the Military Affairs Committee, I now favorably report another nomination, that of Joseph H. Piaconke, from the State of Michigan, to be labor utilization analyst, at \$4,600 per annum, in



the Detroit district office of the War Manpower Commission.

I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest that the Senator from Colorado wait until a little later in the session. There are other nominations coming in which are probably in the same category, and I should not want to delay the presentation which the Senator from Illinois wishes to make.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The reason I make the request is that I am leaving town at 1:30.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall be glad to confer with the Senator about the matter, and I hope we will be able to dispose of it before he leaves.

#### DEATH, RESIGNATION, OR SEPARATION FROM OFFICE OF CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER OF THE TREASURY

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. There is a House bill on the calendar to provide for the orderly transaction of public business in the event of the death or resignation of the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury. All the bill provides is that in the event of the death or resignation of the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint an Acting Disbursing Officer under a bond which shall be at least in the amount of the bond of the Disbursing Officer. The bill is H. R. 6447, calendar No. 1896. It is the last bill on the calendar. The bill passed the House on February 16, last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6447) to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to ask the eminent Senator from Alabama whether a Senate amendment is attached to the bill?

Mr. HILL. There is no Senate amendment at all.

Mr. McNARY. It is proposed to pass the bill purely in the form in which it passed the House?

Mr. HILL. Yes; purely in the form in which it passed the House.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6447) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SENATOR NORRIS, OF NEBRASKA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield further?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. One of the most brilliant young men in America is Mr. Gould M.

Beach, associate editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. Mr. Beach is now a lieutenant of Artillery in the armed services of our country. A day or two ago I received a personal letter from Mr. Beach, in which he referred to several matters. One matter upon which he commented was the recent defeat of Senator NORRIS, of Nebraska. Mr. Beach in a few words commented on this situation and the failure of Senator NORRIS to be reelected with such beauty and such power that I wish to read his words to the Senate. Mr. Beach wrote:

Senator NORRIS was not defeated nor repudiated. How can defeat be a proper word for a man who could stop in any county in America, no matter how isolated, and be within a few yards of a fellow spirit to whom he has been an inspiration? How can defeat be a proper word for a man whose name has come to symbolize the essence of the American dream? How can a man be defeated who would be welcomed as a giant addition to the faculty of any university in the world worthy of the name? Or as the guiding light of any newspaper aware of its responsibility? Or as a friend by any one of millions with whom he might chance to pass a word? In the sense that the world has not been fully ready to accept either democracy or Christianity, Senator NORRIS was born to defeat. In the sense that those eternal goals have not been forgotten, every day of his life has been a victory.

Mr. President, following the remarks of Mr. Beach I ask to have printed in the body of the RECORD a tribute to Senator NORRIS by Mr. Bruce Hutchison, of Canada, under the caption "It doesn't pay to be great."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### IT DOESN'T PAY TO BE GREAT

(By Bruce Hutchison)

The fate of Senator GEORGE NORRIS in the recent American election is a sad commentary on greatness in our time. Here was the one historic figure in the United States Senate, the only Member of it who will be ranked among the great men of American history. And yet he was defeated by some unknown fellow because he was not part of a political machine. He had nothing to offer but accomplishment, honor, and greatness. The public at home had long since grown tired of those things.

Greatness often seems to bore the public. That is one of the reasons, no doubt, why a truly great man can seldom remain in office long; the reason why most of the great men of our time are seldom heard of. The several great Canadians whom I have happened to come across in my time have never been in Parliament and their names are only known to a few. Yet their effect on our times has been more powerful than that of any practicing politician.

In this matter of greatness we seem to swing like a pendulum. It is not so long ago that the importance of greatness was greatly exaggerated. Emerson was interpreting all life, even vegetable and mineral, in terms of great men who explored it. Carlyle was writing all history in terms of a few men on horseback. British politics was dominated by a tiny group of peerless leaders. And in Canada Macdonald and Laurier were accorded something like worship.

#### FOREIGNERS ARE GREAT

From that extreme we seem to have swung into a kind of leering cynicism and distrust

of all greatness. Perhaps it is because we have seen what the perversion of leadership, the disease of greatness, has done in Germany and Italy. Perhaps because we have seemed to lack here the glamorous figures of the old days. For whatever reason, there seems to be a general delight in sneering at leaders, and there seems to be everywhere the feeling that only a foreigner can be great.

Thus in Britain, not overseas, is heard the most bitter criticism of Mr. Churchill and in such terms as would shock us here. (See the New Statesman and Nation, for instance.) In the United States there is such a hatred of Mr. Roosevelt in some quarters as we have hardly ever seen in this country. But in Britain, apparently, hardly anyone doubts the greatness of Mr. Roosevelt and all Americans wildly admire Mr. Churchill. Canadians fairly idolize both of them, while viewing Mr. King without any visible enthusiasm, although Mr. King is greatly respected in the other two countries. The prophet is seldom honored at home.

#### TEAR THEM DOWN

The danger of too much greatness is obvious to everyone. A State which depends on one man is a sick State. A democracy which refuses to govern itself and turns over the job to any individual, however great, ceases to be a democracy whatever its parliamentary forms. But on the other hand, there seems to be an equally erroneous idea about that if the people respect greatness and pay tribute to their leaders they are somehow surrendering their democracy.

There seems, indeed, to be a nasty notion about these days that the way to make democracy succeed is to sneer at all democratic leaders, to tear them down as soon as possible and generally to make fun of democracy's own produce, which is its government. Nowhere is this as true as in Canada. Millions of Canadians feel they are doing something extremely clever and establishing their own political wisdom by sneering at the government, by comparing it, with a smirk, to the Governments of Britain and the United States. Millions of Canadians seem to feel better, to feel virtuous and patriotic when they have spent a good hour despising their government and their own country, like the ancient hermits, who used to flagellate themselves and wear hair shirts in the interests of their souls. Actually, of course, Canada has as good a government as Britain or the United States.

#### ONLY CANADIANS

But it is not of this particular government I am thinking. I am thinking of the Canadian attitude to all governments and to all leaders, the attitude of the man who thinks he can become great himself by disparaging greatness in others; the dark, dank, dismal inferiority complex which makes men assume a false air of superiority and a cheap disdain for better men.

It is true that we lack in Canada today any figure comparable to Churchill and Roosevelt, those happy, well-timed accidents of time and fate. But even if we had such men it is doubtful that we would realize it. Somehow a large part of the nation would take delight in sneering at them and saying that, after all, they were only Canadians.

#### ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO SENATOR NORRIS (S. DOC. NO. 292)

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, and also printed as a Senate document, the story of a historical dinner which was given by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] in honor of the retiring senior Senator

from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] on December 10, 1942. The document contains addresses by the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Justice Black, of the United States Supreme Court, the floor leader of the majority of the Senate [Mr. BARKLEY], and several other distinguished gentlemen.

I have an estimate from the Public Printer of the cost of printing in the RECORD, as well as an estimate of the cost of printing as a Senate document. The estimated cost of printing in the RECORD is \$360.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the addresses will be printed as a Senate document and also printed in the RECORD.

#### REGULATION OF MILK PRICES— SUBSIDIES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate for only a few minutes to discuss a very serious situation in the city of Chicago with respect to the distributors of milk in the Chicago metropolitan milk area, which embraces Chicago and its suburbs.

In January 1942 the Congress passed the Emergency Control Act. This far-reaching legislation was approved by the President on January 3, 1942.

Under the authority lodged in this act, the Office of Price Administration at a later date issued a regulation freezing the retail price of milk throughout the Nation at the March level. The level price in the Chicago metropolitan area was 15½ cents a quart for home delivery, and 25 cents for two quarts to the consumer who purchased at the store.

When this order was issued by the Price Administrator, the dairy companies in Chicago and suburbs were paying to the farmer for milk used for fluid consumption 2.663 per hundredweight. Thereafter the dairy companies paid the following:

1942:	
April.....	2.592
May.....	2.369
June.....	2.305
July.....	2.506
August.....	2.671
September.....	2.807
October.....	2.957
November.....	3.04
December.....	3.12

The weighted average of these various monthly prices is 2.84.

Mr. President, it will be observed that this average price over the entire period is much lower than the price for the last 3 months under what is known as Federal Milk Marketing Order 41, as amended, the latter being administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Today the distributor under this order is paying almost one cent a quart more than the average over the 9-month period. To this increase to the farmers, obviously I interpose no objection. I am glad that they get a decent price for their milk. Too long has the dairy farmer had to sell his milk at a price that scarcely justified the continuation of his investment and labor in that industry.

In addition to the burden imposed under Marketing Order 41, I am advised

by Mr. Paul Potter, executive secretary of the Association of Milk Dealers of Chicago, that the labor costs have been increased as a result of the decision of the War Labor Board.

It takes no economic wizard to see the economic dilemma in which 141 milk dealers in the metropolitan area of Chicago and suburbs find themselves today. Being powerless to prevent the rise in milk prices and the increased costs of operation, and being powerless to increase the retail cost of milk, these dealers, realizing their financial plight, met in Chicago on October 14 last and discussed ways and means to stop and recoup the losses sustained. If relief was not forthcoming soon the business would be bankrupt. At this meeting a committee was appointed to draft a petition for relief. This was done, and on October 24 a petition for relief was filed with the Office of Price Administration in the city of Chicago. This was forwarded to Washington, the case was docketed, and thereafter all the information was supplied to the Dairy Section of the Office of Price Administration by the milk dealers, including the decision of the War Labor Board, giving employees in that area an increase of \$4 a week.

Mr. President, the petitioners in their petition for relief merely asked for a price adjustment through a change in the price ceilings. This could have been done then. It can be done today, because the March price, fixed by the Office of Price Administration under the Emergency Control Act of 1942 was in effect September 15, 1942, the date fixed as a basis for price stabilization under the so-called anti-inflation bill passed October 2, 1942.

In fact, I am informed that in some areas the price-adjustment method has been used in order to meet a situation similar to that now confronting the Chicago milk dealers. Upon the presentation of this petition, the milk dealers were advised by the officials in Washington that there was grave doubt about using the price-adjustment method, because the officials had been experimenting with a subsidy to the milk distributors in the New York City and Duluth, Minn., areas to make up the loss, and probably Chicago would be placed with in that same category. However, obtaining no immediate relief, the milk dealers appealed to me in the latter part of November of this year, and I immediately contacted the various agencies of Government with a request that some definite and immediate action be taken in order to relieve the financial strain under which the distributors were laboring. Yesterday I was advised that the subsidy program, up to December 31, at least, was decided upon for the Chicago area; and I hope that these men will be reimbursed for their losses with all convenient speed.

Let me say that the milk dealers of Chicago are happy finally to get temporary relief; but I should like to point out that while they have been waiting for action 11 small dealers have gone out of business and 1 small company, operating 15 routes owned by father and son, the father having been in business 48

years, is being disposed of this month because the owners have been unable to meet the increased costs. In addition, I am advised that the loss sustained by the distributors during September, October, and November was approximately \$500,000, and a further loss will be sustained for the month of December.

I sincerely hope, Mr. President, that the subsidy which will be paid to these men will recoup them for all their losses. We cannot under any circumstances afford to be niggardly with an industry which is so vital and essential to life itself, and especially to the youth of the Nation.

It will be recalled that the petitioners in the cause before us were advised by the officials of Government in Washington handling this matter that they were experimenting with a subsidy in the New York and Duluth milk areas. I believe it is desirable to discuss briefly what has been done in connection with this policy. I invite the attention of the Senate to a letter written September 28 by Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to the President of the United States, in which he said, among other things, the following:

I have approved a proposed purchase and sale program for fluid milk for those urban markets in which the need for such a program arises because of conflicts between prices which dealers are required to pay to farmers and the wholesale and retail price ceilings which have been established for fluid milk. It is proposed that not to exceed \$25,000,000 of the funds of Commodity Credit Corporation would be used in connection with this program during the period ending December 31, 1942. It is contemplated that prior to that time a report will be submitted to you of the operations undertaken under this program, together with a further recommendation with respect to continuing this program or adopting some alternative plan.

Mr. President, that letter clearly discloses that the subsidy for milk distributors forced into such an economic dilemma through no fault of their own is a temporary expedient that may or may not become a permanent policy of the Government during this emergency. The Secretary of Agriculture talks about another alternative that will be studied in the interim, and before a complete report is made to the President on December 31 next. There can be only one other alternative, Mr. President, and that is the method of price adjustment. Already, in many cases the Office of Price Administration has made an upward adjustment in order to keep the merchant from sustaining a heavy loss because of conditions similar to those which these men have experienced. I think it can be generally stated that few persons in this country favor the general principle of subsidies. Subsidies have been more or less of an anathema to their theory of government since the beginning of the Republic; in fact, they have been little used throughout the world until World War No. 2 overtook us. Since that time comprehensive programs of price control throughout the warring nations have produced subsidies of all types. When the Congress passed the price-



control bill in January last, we definitely recognized in that legislation the need of subsidies for certain industries in this Nation.

For example, we all know that the transportation costs on some commodities have increased sharply since 1942. The most famous case is that of the shipping of petroleum to the east coast by rail instead of by tanker, the tankers having been eliminated by the submarine menace. As a result, the price of gasoline to the consumer was increased 2½ cents a gallon. Because of that unforeseen and unfortunate circumstance which affected the pocketbooks of so many persons, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidized the increase in the transportation costs. Another example is that we pay premium prices for zinc, lead, and copper to the industries which exceed their quota. The Metals Reserve then sells the excess at the ceiling price, thereby taking the loss. Obviously, many other examples could be cited.

But, Mr. President, I think the most dangerous subsidy which now may be in the making deals with the increase in agricultural prices. I think the greatest threat lies in the possibility of the increase of many agricultural prices. One of the best examples is before us today in the case I have presented to the Senate. As we know, there is no fixed price which the farmer can receive for his milk; and the more he receives for his milk, the more he throws out of joint the Price Control and Stabilization Act; and, obviously, it becomes necessary to do one of two things. I undertake to say that it is a most serious question whether or not the processors of agricultural commodities should be subsidized to correct those defects. One can readily understand what it would mean in cost to the Government if the theory of parity as recently expressed by the Agriculture Committee should be sustained. If this war should last for 3 years and if the prices of all the basic agricultural commodities and byproducts thereof which are now far below the parity price should ultimately reach parity, it would mean millions upon millions of dollars that the Commodity Credit Corporation would have to pay in subsidies if retail prices were kept at today's level.

Mr. President, I am not in favor of a subsidy unless it is absolutely essential and necessary for the war effort. Inflation can come in this country through subsidies as well as through run-away prices if subsidies are large enough. I undertake to say that every subsidy that can be eliminated should be eliminated, so long as the consuming public is not being literally gouged as a result of adjustment of prices, and certainly that will never be done so long as the Price Control Act is in effect.

If we start paying subsidies to milk dealers throughout the Nation, it will mean that within the next 6 months every milk dealer in America will be in the hands of the Federal Government. If we pay them subsidies, they must dance to the music of the Department

of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration. They will take orders from them, and necessarily so, if the Federal Government is spending the money to keep them going. Wherever possible, I want to keep the hands of the Federal Government out of private business. I undertake to say that the milk industry is one of the many industries in this country that can be adjusted and should be adjusted through an increase in the price ceiling, because in the final analysis such an increase would affect the family budget very little. In other words, if the milk dealers in Chicago were to obtain an increase of 1 cent a quart for their milk, the additional revenue thus received by them would almost take care of the increased costs they have been compelled to pay. If that were done, the Government could then wash its hands of this industry throughout the Nation, and could turn its attention to other vital and important matters in connection with the war.

Mr. President, I am advised that the sale of cream has been curtailed by the War Production Board to the bare minimum requirement for butterfat under State and municipal laws. We already have curtailed the gallonage of ice cream, and probably some day soon there will be little or no ice cream to buy. The price of butter at the present time is pegged. In other words, as the result of the loss of those items—and perhaps there are more that could fall into the same category—the budget of the housewife will not be greatly disturbed. I have cited the above examples to illustrate that point.

Let me say, Mr. President, that in Canada subsidies have been paid on a wide range; but the milk subsidy was only a temporary measure, as it is today in this country, and in a short time was discontinued in favor of an adjustment of prices for milk products.

Once more, speaking of subsidies, let me advise the Senate that the British have had a tremendous amount of experience with that form of financing. They have adopted several methods of subsidizing the cost-of-living commodities. They buy commodities and resell them at a loss. They buy wheat, for example, and sell to the millers at a price sufficiently below the purchase price to keep the wholesale price from rising. That practice seems to be on its way in this country also. I should like to remind the Senate that while the total cost of subsidies in England has not been published, in September of last year the cost of the subsidy program for food alone was running at the annual rate of approximately \$500,000,000. Once we go into every phase of subsidies, as the English have done, with all of the diverse and complex problems we have in this country, if the war should last for a period of 3 years, and if that policy should be continued, I prophesy that it will take not less than a billion dollars a year to do the subsidy job.

I merely relate these figures because of my interest in the problem in my own State. I can see the subsidy program

coming, and I can see that a bitter fight will be made against it. I hope that between now and December 31, or before the convening of the next Congress, those in control of the program will give the question of subsidies or some other alternative the serious consideration it deserves.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION—ARTICLES IN READER'S DIGEST AND SATURDAY EVENING POST

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I rise to a point of personal privilege. I hold in my hand the November issue of the Reader's Digest. The very first article in that magazine is one entitled "Twelve Men Against the Nation," by Sylvia F. Porter. I do not know Sylvia F. Porter personally, but she takes great liberties with the truth, if the article is any example of her writings.

Mr. McCARRAN. She is rather careless with the truth.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. As the Senator from Nevada has expressed it, she is very careless with the truth. I understand that in this country a national award is given each year to the biggest liar in the United States. I am sure that she should be in the running for that award.

The article is entirely false from beginning to end. The author's conclusions are her own, of course; but they are not founded upon the facts at all. A short time ago 8 men were charged with being against this Nation; 6 of them were put to death in Washington, as they should have been put to death. I can think of no charge to bring against anyone in the United States in a time of war more serious than to say that he is against the Nation. If there are in the Senate 12 men against the Nation at this very critical time, the gas chamber should be prepared for them. Certainly they would deserve such a fate.

Mr. President, let me say that I am on record, and have been on record in several committee meetings which were held with the Secretary of the Treasury, with Mr. Donald Nelson, and with other officials with relation to the use of silver, as saying that, so far as I am concerned, in my estimation silver is no sacred cow; that it has a part in this war, and it must fulfill its part. When our boys are taken indiscriminately, certainly silver cannot stand on the side lines and refuse to do its part in the war. So far as I am concerned, I have always been in favor of using in this war effort every ounce of silver we have in the Treasury or in any other place. Therefore, so far as I am concerned and, I am sure, so far as all the other 11 Senators are concerned, the statements of the author of the article are entirely false.

I have prepared an analytical criticism of the article appearing in the Reader's Digest. My criticism has been prepared in some detail, taking up the article paragraph by paragraph, and replying to the author's statements. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the analytical criticism which I have prepared be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANALYTICAL CRITICISM OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "TWELVE MEN AGAINST THE NATION" APPEARING IN THE READER'S DIGEST, ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 1942

"The 'silver Senators' will not let war industries use the one essential metal of which we have plenty."

The editor condemns the "silver Senators" with a false and unfounded indictment. No Senators have taken any action which has in any way interfered with making available all of the 110,000,000 ounces of imported silver in 1942 as well as all of the 60,000,000 ounces of current domestically mined silver for use in war industries. The entire silver imports and domestic silver production were at all times available for use in defense industries and have since Pearl Harbor been available for use in war industries.

The only indictment with which the editor or author could properly charge the "silver Senators" is that they "will not let" the manufacturers of silverware, jewelry, fountain pens, and other silver articles not needed in the war effort use the silver acquired for monetary purpose by the Treasury of the United States. This has never been done and probably never will be done. Neither they nor any other Senators object to war industries using Treasury silver to the full extent of war-program requirements.

The acquisition of silver by the United States Treasury has not precluded the purchase of imported or domestically mined silver either by war industries or by the manufacturers of luxury silver articles, as the Treasury has refused to bid for silver in competition with silver brokers, and has not acquired any imported silver since November 1941. Its acquisitions of newly mined domestic silver, which began to diminish in August 1942, have practically stopped.

Imported silver has been required by and used so extensively in war industries this year that a directive was issued by War Production Board on July 29, 1942, reserving all imported silver for use in the war effort. This action has resulted in complaint being lodged by the manufacturers of civilian silver articles. These manufacturers also complain of being unable to buy domestically mined silver at half price.

In acquiring silver for monetary purposes, the Treasury has made a profit of 47,000 tons, or more than a billion dollars, which was possible because the silver was acquired by the Treasury at less than its monetary value. This profit silver has been allocated and is now being transferred to war industries.

"Today, while our war industries, frantic because of the scarcity of the metals they need, are begging for silver to use in making airplane engines, torpedoes, antiaircraft guns, and other vital weapons, 100,000 tons of Government-owned silver lie idle in the vault at West Point, N. Y. The war industries are not permitted to purchase it, so they are using up our desperately scarce supplies of tin, copper, and nickel instead."

War industries have in no way suffered because of lack of silver for "use in making airplane engines, torpedoes, antiaircraft guns, and other vital weapons" because there has been no shortage of silver for those or any other war-production purposes. "One hundred thousand tons of Government-owned silver" did not "lie idle in the vault at West Point, N. Y.," at the time this article went to press, as 47,000 tons of that silver was at that time, and still is, being transferred for use in the war effort at the rate of 168 tons a day, or approximately 5,000 tons a month. Some of the 100,000 tons of silver in bullion form in the Treasury, approximately 40,000 tons, forms a part of the monetary reserves

of this Government, and will probably remain where it is unless and until needed for use in war industries. When and if such bullion silver is needed for war industries, there is not a Member of the United States Senate who will oppose such use for non-consumptive purposes. The fact that "the war industries are not permitted to purchase" Treasury silver in no way interferes with the use of 47,000 tons of Treasury nonmonetary silver now being leased to war industries. "War industries \* \* \*" may be "using up our desperately scarce supplies of tin, copper, and nickel" but the use of tin, copper, and nickel in the war effort has not ceased since war industries began using silver nor will their use cease as long as those metals are available. Silver was used in our defense plants prior to Pearl Harbor and the demand for this metal has increased greatly since our industrial plants went on a war basis. So has the demand for tin, copper, and nickel increased as well as other strategic and critical metals and minerals.

"The industrialists who urgently need the silver and others vitally concerned are pressing Congress to relieve the outrageous situation. Three remedial bills have been introduced, but Members of Congress shrug their shoulders and predict nothing will happen—the 12 'silver Senators' are too powerful."

The only "industrialists who urgently needed the silver and others vitally concerned" who "are pressing Congress to relieve the outrageous situation" are silversmiths and jewelry manufacturers who have been denied the right by War Production Board to purchase imported silver at 45 cents an ounce for the manufacture of their nonessential civilian articles. These industrialists have not been denied the privilege of purchasing domestically mined silver at 71.11 cents an ounce, and they still have the privilege of buying domestically mined silver and are now exercising it—having purchased several million ounces within the past few months. In fact, they, like the war industries, now have ample stocks of silver for their needs.

Never before has there been such a terrific clamor for silver. In some war uses nothing else will do. Silver is indispensable for brazing joints which must be proof against vibration, corrosion, and gas leaks—as in submarines, airplanes, tanks, torpedoes, and bombs. Again, nothing but silver will do in airplane-engine bearings because it permits pressures—that is, speeds—impossible with tin-bronze bearings. There are pounds, not ounces, of silver in the recoil mechanism of every field-artillery piece and antiaircraft gun.

"In other cases, silver is economical, though it costs more per ounce than most metals cost per pound. The War Production Board cites an instance in which 2½ pounds of silver costing \$13.50 does the work of 40 pounds of tin costing \$20.80.

"In the largest category of industrial uses, however, the point is not cost, but the saving of other metals, some of which are scarce and some of which are irreplaceable. One-fourth of the tin we are now using goes into solder; by substituting silver—as manufacturers were doing widely until the silver shortage developed—we could save all this. The difference in cost of the finished product is small, and to use tin instead of our surplus silver is as much a crime as needlessly using up irreplaceable rubber.

"Silver is indispensable in the manufacture of photographic film, surgical materials, and drugs—all war essentials. As a plating material it is needed to produce corrosion-resistant surfaces on other metals. Silver wire is better than copper in electrical appliances and motors.

"In short, silver has a multitude of practical uses as a war metal. Germany is confiscating, for industrial purposes, all it can find in Europe and, until we finally embar-

goed exports to Switzerland, Portugal, and Sweden, was surreptitiously getting some from us."

The statements concerning the varied and important uses of silver in the war effort are substantially correct. To the average reader these statements also indicate definitely that silver has been employed in these uses for a sufficient length of time to prove its merit as a war-industrial metal. The statement could have gone further in relating the even greater versatility of the metal. "Politics" has in no way prevented "the use of the one war metal of which we have a surplus" as far as any United States Senator may be concerned. If politics has entered the picture, it has occurred without congressional action or opposition. It is again evident that the author's reference to "a surplus" of silver is intended to direct the attention of the reader to silver acquired by the Treasury for monetary purposes. There is a small "surplus" of imported silver, and there is also a larger surplus of domestically mined silver, neither of which category has been denied to war industries or to the manufacturers of non-essential civilian articles through legislative action.

"Yet, though our Government is also aware of silver's strategic importance today, politics prevents the use of the one war metal of which we have a surplus. The Secretary of the Treasury, indignant as anybody else about it, explains that we can't touch the hoard because of the present silver laws."

The Secretary of the Treasury has probably not explained that we can't touch the hoard because of the present silver laws because the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Senate Silver Committee in May 1942, that he already had authority to make available 47,000 tons of Treasury silver bullion for nonconsumptive uses in war industries. It is noted in this connection that the Secretary of the Treasury was not actually quoted as having made such a statement.

"This country's silver policy, which has been merely an annoying scandal for 8 years, is now a crime. Here is the story:"

This country's silver policy may have been considered merely an annoying scandal for 8 years and now a crime by a small group of silversmiths and jewelry manufacturers who desire to make the silver in the Treasury of the United States a stock pile for the manufacture of their luxury articles, but the silver policy has resulted in the acquisition of a substantial amount of silver now serving the business of this Nation as money and war industries as a war essential industrial metal. The absurdity of the author's contention is manifest.

"Early in the Roosevelt administration, the 12 Senators of 6 western silver States—Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada—made an alliance with the farm bloc, voting for each other's bills. The alliance put through two laws, one of which requires the Treasury to purchase all the domestic silver mined, at a price considerably above the world market. In 1939, Congress fixed this price at 71.11 cents a troy ounce."

There is no such thing as an alliance with the farm bloc. Neither the author nor anyone else can produce one scintilla of evidence to support this assertion. There is no law on the statute books which requires the Treasury to purchase all the domestic silver mined. The domestic miner has the privilege of offering his silver for sale anywhere in the world and he is not required to even tender his silver to the Treasury. It is true, however, that if he tenders it to the Treasury, he will receive \$1.29 for his silver less a discount of 45 percent which the Government takes as clear profit. The price of 71.11 cents an ounce is 55 percent of \$1.29, the monetary value of silver in the United States



since April 2, 1792. That price has never changed.

"The other law—the really outrageous one—is the Silver Purchase Act of June 1934, which requires the Treasury to buy foreign silver until our silver reserve equals 25 percent of our total gold and silver stocks. This is preposterous logically and impossible physically, because our gold hoard has become so enormous. This law further provides that the Treasury can't sell its silver at less than \$1.29 an ounce. Since the world price today is 45 cents, there, of course, are no buyers at \$1.29. Hence our hoard, \$1,430,000,000 worth, the largest stock of it ever accumulated, lies tarnishing in its vault."

The Silver Purchase Act of June 1934 is not limited entirely to its requirement that the Treasury buy foreign silver until our silver reserve equals 25 percent of our total gold and silver stocks. That act authorizes the Treasury, as an alternative, to cease its purchases of foreign silver when the price of such silver reaches \$1.29 an ounce, its full monetary value. The Treasury's policy of not bidding for silver in the open market has prevented a rise in the market price to its full monetary value. On the other hand, the acquisition of foreign silver accounts for 73.8 percent of the silver acquired by the Treasury since the passage of the 1934 act. Furthermore, when the price of gold was raised from \$20.67 to \$35 an ounce, the price of silver, not having been raised commensurately, has made it necessary to acquire more ounces of silver in comparison with gold because of the greater disparity of values of the two metals.

There is no more reason why the Treasury should be permitted to sell its silver at less than \$1.29 an ounce, its monetary value, than to sell its gold at less than \$35 an ounce, its monetary value, all of the Treasury stocks of these precious metals having been purchased solely for monetary purposes. There is no more reason why the present so-called world price of silver of 45 cents should serve to influence the Treasury's price of \$1.29 an ounce, than the world price of silver of \$1.38 an ounce reached during World War No. 1, should have increased the Treasury's monetary price beyond \$1.29. Fluctuations in the market value of both gold and silver have occurred since the inception of this Government, and long before, but monetary prices of these metals have been definitely pegged by statutory authority. This authority is delegated to Congress by the Constitution. If the whims and fancies of private industrialists were permitted to control the monetary values of the two precious metals which give intrinsic value to the currency of the United States, our monetary system would be constantly in a state of chaos and the exchange value of our currencies abroad could never be stabilized.

"The six silver States consider silver mining a primary industry and one which must be protected, yet the value of silver produced annually in the United States is less than the value of noodles sold. As an income producer it is comparatively unimportant even to the silver States."

Silver mining is little understood, especially in the eastern part of the United States. Certainly the public knows very little of its difficulties and complexities. There is no silver mine in the United States which does not produce one or more other metals of the nonferrous group. Silver, therefore, is always mined in combination with one or more other metals. In the case of copper, for instance, 28 percent of all of the silver produced in the United States comes from copper ores. If the silver values of these copper ores were reduced the production of copper would necessarily decrease. The same thing applies to lead and zinc. All of these metals, including silver, are of vital impor-

tance to the war effort. There are no two nonferrous metal ore bodies whose ore values are identical. Some of these ore bodies are now being mined at no profit to their patriotic operators. It is, therefore, necessary for such operators to rely upon the production of more valuable ore bodies elsewhere in order to break even or to make a profit.

As an income producer silver always has been and still is important to the economy of the communities where it is produced. If the mines where silver is produced were to utilize only the silver found in their ores, and the other metals—copper, lead, zinc, gold, and so forth—were discarded, for sake of argument, the production of silver would be less than 10 percent of its current production and its price would probably be around \$5 an ounce. The price of 45 cents an ounce is ridiculously low. That price was established arbitrarily in order to meet a situation peculiar to Mexico, where silver ore values are higher than those in the United States, labor considerably cheaper, housing only a fraction of the cost in our country, and the general standard of living considerably lower. That price, therefore, has nothing to do with any silver or gold in the monetary system of the United States, but the so-called world price of silver has for more than a century been controlled principally by four silver bullion brokers in London. The silver brokerage firms in the United States have made considerable progress during the past few years in controlling the price of silver in the Western Hemisphere. Their desire is to extend this control to the silver reserves now held in the United States Treasury.

"But the interests of the 25 mining companies which produce 80 percent of our domestic silver, nearly all of it as mere by-product of smelting copper, lead, and zinc ores, are protected—at the expense of the Nation's welfare—by the silver bloc, which consists of these Senators: JOHN THOMAS and D. WORTH CLARK, of Idaho; BURTON K. WHEELER and JAMES E. MURRAY, of Montana; ELBERT D. THOMAS and ABE MURDOCK, of Utah; CARL HAYDEN and ERNEST W. McFARLAND, of Arizona; EDWIN C. JOHNSON and EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, of Colorado; BERKELEY L. BUNKER and PAT MCCARRAN, of Nevada."

"The interests of the 25 mining companies (it would be interesting to know who they are) which produce 80 percent of our domestic silver" are of no more interest to the Senators named than are the interests of primary industries to the other United States Senators in their own respective States. On the other hand, the Senators named in this article have a keener understanding of the importance of metalliferous mining than is to be expected of Senators whose States do not produce nonferrous metals. If the production of metals were of no interest to the United States Senators—or the production of steel, coal, potash, forestry products, or such agricultural products as cotton, corn, wheat, or livestock, or any other commodity that plays a vital role in the economy of the people of this country, we might as well do away entirely with the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the United States Government and leave to the fortunes of State control the entire welfare of our people.

"Today we're farther away from reaching a 25-to-75 ratio of silver to gold than we were 8 years ago. In June 1934 the Treasury's silver holdings were 10.4 percent of its monetary stocks, indicating that if the Treasury would purchase 1,300,000,000 ounces of silver we would attain the ratio called for by the law. Since that date the Treasury has bought 2,640,000,000 ounces of silver at a cost to taxpayers of \$1,430,000,000. But, en route, it has also picked up \$15,000,000,000 of gold; consequently to attain the 25 percent ratio now, we must buy 2,530,000,000 ounces more

silver. This is truly Mad Hatter arithmetic. In 8 years our silver policy has cost us more than a billion dollars and has made us the laughing stock of the world."

The fact that "we're farther away from reaching a 25-to-75 ratio of silver to gold than we were 8 years ago" is largely due to increasing the price of gold from \$20.67 to \$35 an ounce. As of March 1942 the ratio of silver to the total gold and silver stocks in the Treasury was 15.3 of silver to 84.2 of gold; whereas if the price of gold had remained at \$20.67 an ounce the ratio of silver to the total Treasury stocks of gold and silver at that time would have been 24.2 to 75.8, practically 1 to 3.

Another thing must be taken into consideration and that is that the production ratio of silver to gold has decreased during the past 150 years from 15 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold to approximately 7 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, showing conclusively that silver is becoming relatively scarcer than gold.

The author states that the "Treasury has bought 2,640,000,000 ounces of silver at a cost to taxpayers of \$1,430,000,000." This statement is utterly without foundation, as the Treasury has not paid as much as 5 cents for that silver. Dr. Harry D. White, monetary expert of the Treasury Department, stated to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 19, 1940, that:

"Therefore by purchasing this silver you are reducing your unemployment and increasing your national income, and you are getting in exchange for it a metallic base which is in no sense valueless, but which may be worth, sometime in the future, even more than you are paying for it now; and it costs the Treasury absolutely nothing, and it costs the people nothing."

Consultation with the Treasury Department on this point would probably have saved the author the embarrassment of having published such a grossly exaggerated untruth. The fact is that silver acquired by the Treasury has always been used as money with which to buy the metal. That process is only possible with gold and silver, because they are the only monetary metals of this Government. The silver dollar has the same purchasing power as the gold dollar. Silver certificates, which are issued against silver reserves, circulate as legal tender just the same as the silver dollar, Federal Reserve notes, and United States notes and the same as gold formerly. Silver is now and always has been money since the passage of the first Coinage Act of April 2, 1792. The silver content of the dollar (371 1/4 grains) has always represented \$1 in value. The gold content of the gold dollar, on the other hand, has been changed several times. Incidentally, since the price of gold was raised in 1934 to \$35 an ounce, an additional value of \$9,289,000,000 has been arbitrarily placed on our gold stocks as of March 1942. A great deal of that is clear profit, too.

The author could have stated that our gold policy "has cost more than \$9,000,000,000 and has made us the laughing stock of the world" if she really wanted to carry her deception further. This gold has not cost the people of the United States anything either, because it is money. The stocks of precious metals that go to make up the monetary reserves of this Government are not purchased as are metals used in the manufacture of military and civilian goods. No appropriations are made by Congress for the purchase of these metals. Once these precious metals are delivered to our mints, they become part of the metallic reserves of the Treasury. The market price at which they are acquired is not necessarily the monetary price of these metals after they are accepted. When gold was raised from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35 an ounce,

it became necessary to reduce the gold content of the dollar from 25.8 grains to 15.23 grains, nine-tenths fine. It was necessary, therefore, for the Treasury to call in all of the outstanding gold coins, which carried the higher metallic content. The Government has not seen fit to reissue gold in the form of coins or in the form of notes since the gold content of the dollar was reduced. If it should decide to again coin gold for circulation nine-tenths fine, the size of the gold dollar would be so small as to be impractical. Even a \$20 gold piece would be only slightly larger than the former \$10 gold piece. Therefore, in comparing silver and gold stocks in the Treasury, the public should receive more enlightenment on the subject, else there is bound to follow a misconception of the situation. But the author's objective was not predicated on her desire to enlighten the public as to the value of silver. Her purpose was apparently to ridicule and revile certain United States Senators and to mislead the public.

"Senator McCARRAN recently brushed aside criticism of this policy with the mere comment: 'We are determined to keep that law on the books.' Use of silver as an industrial metal, he said, would 'undermine confidence in silver' as money. But we certainly don't need silver today to back up our currency, for we have \$23,000,000,000 of gold against \$13,000,000,000 of currency outstanding. Nor do we need the white metal to broaden our monetary base, for that is already swelled to a dangerously inflationary degree."

The quotation attributed to Senator McCARRAN that "we are determined to keep that law on the books" probably refers to the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. It must be remembered that the President of the United States sent a message to Congress on May 19, 1934, in which he stated:

"As a part of the larger objective, some things have been clear. One is that we should move forward as rapidly as conditions permit in broadening the metallic base of our monetary system and in stabilizing the purchasing and debt-paying power of our money on a more equitable level. Another is that we should not neglect the value of an increased use of silver in improving our monetary system. Since 1929 that has been obvious. . . . In further aid of this policy, it would be helpful to have legislation broadening the authority for the further acquisition and monetary use of silver. I, therefore, recommend legislation at the present session declaring it to be the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver in our monetary stocks, with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one-fourth of their monetary value in silver and three-fourths in gold."

The President's premise was sound at that time and is sound at this time. The President's reference and the Senator's quotation deal with silver as money and not as an industrial metal. The assertion that "we certainly do not need silver today to back up our currency as we have \$23,000,000,000 of gold against \$13,000,000,000 of currency outstanding" is a statement that only an uninformed writer on monetary questions would be expected to make. Two billion dollars "of the \$13,000,000,000 of currency outstanding" is in silver and in silver certificates, against which no part of the \$23,000,000,000 of gold serves "to back up."

Silver currency is "backed up" by silver alone. The silver certificate is redeemable in "silver payable to the bearer on demand." Its legal-tender status is just as firm as any other money in the Treasury. Practically \$11,000,000,000 of the \$13,000,000,000 in circulation is made up of Federal Reserve notes, which are redeemable in neither of the two precious metals. Those notes are issued

against Government bonds, all of which are interest-bearing and cost the taxpayers of this country the amount of interest specified in the bonds. Therefore, Federal Reserve notes constitute a considerable expense to the taxpayer, but silver certificates cost him nothing. Silver money in no way contributes "to a dangerously inflationary degree" with respect to our monetary base. On the other hand, silver money is limited entirely to the amount of silver in the Treasury valued at \$1.29 an ounce. On the contrary, Federal Reserve notes are "backed" by 35 percent gold, but no one can get any gold for any Federal Reserve notes. The "backing" of gold for Federal Reserve notes is not a promise to pay gold for the notes. Therefore, the redeemable intrinsic value of precious metals behind the paper currency of this Government is represented in silver and not gold. Federal Reserve notes, therefore, carry a much greater "inflationary" significance than do silver certificates.

"The United States Chamber of Commerce has called the silver policy a tragic farce. Senator CARTER GLASS said, 'I am in favor of immediate repeal of the law.' Recently, 68 leading economists urged immediate nullification. The secretary of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy declared: 'The silver issue has now fallen to depths of indecency probably never before equaled in all its disgraceful and scandalous history.' These are typical condemnations of the silver bloc's ruthless tactics."

The "typical condemnations of the silver bloc's ruthless tactics" described by the author as having come from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the so-called Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, reflects the sentiments of organizations that are and have been for some time attempting to modify the monetary policy of this Government by placing our currency system on a "managed" basis; that is, they would be willing to do away with metallic backing for our currency in order that the banking groups would have complete control over the issue of money. While Federal Reserve notes are underwritten by the United States Government in the form of interest-bearing bonds, the money-creating power thus granted to this powerful private banking group (it must be remembered that the Federal Reserve System is not an organization of the United States Government, but is owned and operated entirely by private banks) lends itself to far greater inflationary and deflationary powers than do other forms of paper money that are redeemable in either or both of the precious metals.

"Several times in recent years legislation nullifying the law was almost passed, but the silver interests always rallied their supporters in time."

The public should understand that only a small percentage of bills offered in Congress ever become law. It is the prerogative of every Member of Congress—96 Senators and 435 Congressmen—to offer as many bills as he wishes. Reference to bills that have been offered to nullify or modify existing statutes could be made to almost every statute on the books—even to the Constitution itself—and has little significance in its attempt to create the impression that a small group of Senators or Congressmen desire to oppose the modification of existing silver laws.

"Nothing better illustrates the obduracy of the silver group than their lease-lend deal with their own Government. Secretary Morgenthau and Donald Nelson personally pleaded for release of silver. The Senators said they would agree to lend some—but it cannot be used in making guns, planes, or anything else that might wear out—it must be returned intact to the vaults after the

war. So desperate was industry's need that even under these restrictions, silver is being substituted for 40,000 tons of copper in bus bars of new war plants. Bus bars are giant bars of bare metal which carry high loads of electricity."

The author's misstatement with reference to the silver group's "lend-lease deal with their own Government" is apparently intended to deceive the public into thinking that a group of Senators would presume to usurp the prerogatives of the executive branch of the Government. "The silver group" agreed promptly with the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Donald Nelson that all of the 47,000 tons of silver in the Treasury not pledged for the redemption of silver certificates should be made available for nonconsumptive uses in the war effort. That was in May 1942. Since then "the Senators" have agreed that this unpledged silver may also be used for consumptive purposes in making solders, brazings, bearings for airplane motors, silver plating for anticorrosive surfaces and all other consumptive uses necessary to the war effort. They have gone even further than that in agreeing that the billion silver held in the Treasury as backing for silver certificates now in circulation, approximately 40,000 tons, may be used for nonconsumptive purposes in the war effort with the understanding that such silver be returned to the Treasury after the war. Any statement to the contrary is a gross misrepresentation and an unwarranted imputation of treasonable intention on the part of Senators who have taken the oath "to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, to bear true faith and allegiance to same . . ."

"Recently Secretary Morgenthau notified domestic mines that they could 'delay' delivery of their output to the Treasury. Playing ball handsomely, the Office of Price Administration then announced that if these mines delivered their silver to anyone except the Treasury they were entitled to an extra 'freight charge' of 1 cent an ounce. The 'freight charge' pays the silver producers a premium to induce them to sell to industry instead of the Treasury. The net effect is that, for the present, war industry is getting the domestic production—by paying through the nose for it."

The recent action attributed to Secretary Morgenthau in releasing his commitments for domestically mined silver was not designed to make available this silver for war purposes. It was done in order that the manufacturers of silverware, jewelry, watches, fountain pens, etc., could buy silver for their nonessential manufacturing needs. This action was necessary because of the order of the War Production Board to allocate all of the imported silver for use in the war efforts. These silver imports formerly served as a source of supply of the manufacturers of nonessential silver articles, and the Secretary of the Treasury was merely cooperating with these manufacturers who were not engaged in the making of munitions and other articles of war. Of course, these silverware and jewelry manufacturers found it necessary to pay a higher price for domestically mined silver than they were paying for foreign silver. The part that the Office of Price Administration played in the matter was merely in establishing a ceiling of 71.11 cents an ounce on domestically mined silver, which is exactly the "floor" price established by the act of Congress of July 6, 1939. In other words, the producer of silver receives no more for his metal than he received before the order was issued by the Office of Price Administration. The "freight charge" which is alleged to give the producer of silver "1 cent an ounce" additional is entirely without foundation. The "freight charge" provision of the order was inserted in order that



the producer of silver would not receive less than he has been accustomed to receiving. It added nothing to his revenue.

"But this is no solution, besides being outrageously extravagant. It is estimated that industry needs 230,000,000 ounces this year. Domestic production until September went to the Treasury. Imports will not exceed 115,000,000 ounces. There will be a 50,000,000-ounce shortage which will cripple the war effort seriously. There is nowhere to get that 50,000,000 ounces this year—and a lot more next year, and so on until the war is over—except out of the idle hoard at West Point.

"But the chances are slim that the silver bloc will give in. It's 12 men against the Nation, and so far the 12 men are winning, hands down."

The estimate that "industry needs 230,000,000 ounces this year" is ridiculous. The amount of silver imports in 1942 will probably not exceed 110,000,000 ounces; the domestic production of silver will not exceed 60,000,000 ounces. More than 35 percent of the silver imports this year have gone into nonessential production while Treasury acquisitions of domestically mined silver this year have amounted to more than two-thirds of the total domestic production. Therefore, if the author's estimated needs for industrial silver were confined to consumptive uses in the war effort, her estimate is more than 100 percent too high.

There is no "50,000,000-ounce shortage which will cripple the war effort seriously." There is no shortage of silver for the war effort at all. On the contrary, there is a surplus of silver for consumptive uses in the war effort which has been accumulating under the direction of the Metals Reserve Company. The silver stocks held by this company as of December 10, 1942, were between four and five million ounces. These stocks comprise foreign silver imports for which there is no immediate need by any industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions and articles of war (see hearings before Senate Banking and Currency Committee of December 1, 1942, p. 133).

On the other hand, if the author's intention was to give the reading public the benefit of all the facts without discoloration, she could have referred to the fact that silver has been under shipment from West Point for nonconsumptive uses in war plants at the rate of 168 tons a day. As of December 10, 1942, more than 500,000,000 ounces of silver have been so released from the vaults at West Point and actually transferred for use in the war effort.

"The silver bloc is but one of the many pressure groups which have reduced the prestige of Congress in the eyes of thinking citizens."

The editor's note in referring to the "silver bloc" as being "but one of the many pressure groups which have reduced the prestige of Congress in the eyes of thinking citizens" denotes a concurrence of opinion with that of the author of this article. This is a glaring example of the lack of investigatory procedure which is followed by editors of popular magazines who attempt to mold public opinion for the benefit of special interests by using congressional incumbents as scapegoats.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to join with the Senator from Colorado in the question of personal privilege. It has fallen to the lot of the senior Senator from Nevada to be—if I may use a homely expression—the spearhead in a movement to bring the truth about silver to the people of the country. I am very glad that the Senator from Colorado has now presented his analysis of the whole situation.

I am in hope that in the future we may deal with the situation from its true standpoint rather than from its false standpoint. I am in hope that the American people will realize, as has been evidenced by the testimony given before the Committee on Banking and Currency by the author of the article in the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Walter Spahr, that when Mr. Spahr was asked by the senior Senator from Nevada how much money he received for writing the article he refused to answer. I hope the American people will realize that the articles were written for money, not for the purpose of presentation of facts. Those who write articles for money—articles such as that which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post under the authorship of Mr. Spahr—evidently have no regard for truth or for human life; because following the publication of Mr. Spahr's article and of the article appearing in the Reader's Digest, misguided persons who read them did not hesitate to use the mails to write to the senior Senator from Nevada, to other Senators whose names were mentioned, and to the President of the United States that they would have no hesitancy in coming to Washington and killing the senior Senator from Nevada and other members of the so-called silver group. Those who are accessory before the fact to a threat of murder may take their own place in the shrine of glory of American journalism.

Mr. President, it has been stated by the press that the Congress of the United States has reached an all-time low. When tactics of the kind represented by the two articles in question—tactics which lead to threats against the lives of men who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to threats of murder, then I say that the press of America has reached an all-time low. It will sell itself to those who write and enlist the attention of the reading public of America—so much so as to cause them to make threats of violence. When there are in America those who use the columns of the press for that purpose, it seems to me that the American people should be aroused to the fact that such writers and a press that lends itself to such writers have reached an all-time low.

Mr. President, the threat that came following the article referred to by the Senator from Colorado, and from other articles, carries no particular terror to me. It only causes in my heart a serious regret that publications which have become great by reason of their recognition by the public will lend themselves to the utterance of false statements, unfounded in fact, even to the extent of destroying the reputation and character and name of men who have given and are now giving their lives to the welfare of the country.

Mr. President, it is regrettable that the public can be misled by reading lying utterances. It is regrettable that the country should be subject to such inflammatory statements, arousing the public, thereby creating false impressions at a

time when the hearts of men and women are aching because their sons in unknown places are serving in the military forces of the United States. Letters which have come to the senior Senator from Nevada, and, undoubtedly, to the Senator from Colorado, who just addressed the Senate, contain statements which indicate that the writers believe that those of us who are striving to hold this Nation on an even keel through the troubled waters of war are, indeed, engaged in trying to bring about the defeat of our armed forces.

Mr. President, silver has found its place in the great activities of war; and those who know the value of silver from a monetary and industrial standpoint, realizing the great place that metal holds, have sought to bring silver into the war with its greatest force.

The time was when a great President of this Nation, realizing the value of silver as money, by his utterance brought a State into the Union. It was my State that poured a hundred million dollars of silver into the coffers of the Nation from 1861 to 1865. There may be differences of opinion as to what the effect of that great contribution to the wealth of the Nation was, but, whatever it was, the martyred President recognized the fact when he said:

Pass this bill; admit this State to the Union; or raise another million men, and, God knows, how much money.

We went through that war and silver saved our Nation. We will go through this war and silver will play a great enlisted part—and I use the term "enlisted" advisedly—in saving democracy for the future generations of the world, for silver today plays a part in the monetary system of America and plays a part in the industrial system of America unthought of between 1861 and 1865, and it will continue to play its part. Those in this body who recognize silver and its value, industrially and monetarily, are enlisted to the end that silver, maintaining its dignity and its place in the monetary system, shall also play a full part in the industrial system of America. It can do so without the least hesitancy.

Mr. President, we are also resolved that, while silver shall go into the industrial life of America, the intermediate agencies behind a movement to destroy silver both industrially and monetarily and who have for years taken profits from both ends, shall not take money out of the Treasury for their own individual gain, to the loss of the industrial activities of the country and to the loss of the monetary standing of silver.

This is not a broker's war. Those of us who know the silver question are resolved that it shall not become a broker's war in which brokers will "shave off" profits by buying from the Treasury for 50 cents silver that cost the Nation 71 cents, and then selling it back to the Treasury, if you please, by indirect activities, for 71 cents, or selling to the trade for 71 cents silver which they purchased from the Treasury for 50 cents.

That method of profit in America does not belong to the war effort and activities of this country when boys are in arms seeking to have every metal possible come to their assistance for their protection. The object, the aim, the purpose, the motive, and the determination of those who represent the silver group in the Senate is that every ounce of silver in America shall be utilized in the most effective way for the success of this war, and that no one shall take a profit to himself in that activity.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 137) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) extending seasons greetings to our armed forces, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a resolution (H. Res. 586), as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The message returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the following bills:

H. R. 5444. An act to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6179. An act for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy.

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, December 16, 1942.

*Resolved*, That the House agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 137) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, with an amendment, as follows: In line 7 of the Senate engrossed amendments, after "Missouri", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the first vacancy occurring in said office shall not be filled."

Mr. VAN NUYS. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendments of the Senate to the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

#### PRESERVATION OF NATIONALITY OF NATURALIZED VETERANS

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5569. I should like to say that the pur-

pose of the bill is to except naturalized citizens who are veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents from the operation of the provisions of law under which a naturalized citizen becomes expatriated by residing abroad for a period of 5 years in a country other than that in which he was born or of which he was formerly a national.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The clerk will state the bill by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5569) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the representative of the American Legion and the representative also of the Veterans of Foreign Wars called my office and explained the measure. I have also had information concerning it from the sponsor of the bill, and I have no objection to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization with amendments on page 1, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "g" and insert "h"; and on line 7, to strike out "g" and insert "h."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### SEASON'S GREETINGS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be read:

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) extending season's greetings to our armed forces was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That the Congress of the United States, on behalf of the American people, and with a deep and abiding sense of gratitude, does hereby convey to the members of our armed forces and auxiliary services, and those of our Allies on land, on sea, and in the air, its best wishes and greetings of the season to them and to their families and its fervent hope and prayer for a speedy and complete victory and a lasting peace; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States does hereby respectfully request that the Commander in Chief of our armed forces, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, transmit these greetings through the proper and official channels to the armies throughout the world.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and unanimously passed.

#### CONFIRMATION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there are several nominations at the desk reported today and, therefore, not on the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be now taken up for consideration as in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the nominations.

#### JOSEPH H. PIACONKE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph H. Piaconke, of Michigan, to be labor analyst in the Detroit office of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, have we reached the Manpower Commission nominations on the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination just stated is a nomination under the Manpower Commission.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a nomination which was reported today, and is not on the calendar. Another one which was on the calendar was confirmed earlier today.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a word of comment in this connection.

Recently when the question arose as to the committee to which the nominations under the Manpower Commission should be referred there was some discussion on the floor, and finally the nominations were referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I happened to be in the chair at the time. What happened was that the Chair referred the nominations under the Manpower Commission to the Committee on Education and Labor. There was objection to the reference. Then the question was submitted by the Chair to the Senate on motion, as I recall, of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. The Senate then itself took action by adopting the motion which referred the nominations to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to refer to the matter, because of the absence of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] from the floor when that discussion took place, at which time I was not present, and I do not know whether other members of the Committee on Education and Labor were present. The Senator from Utah is not present today. I simply wish to say a word about the matter of principle, and not about the personalities of the nominees. It is a fact that there are several bills before the Military Affairs Committee which have to do with the full use of the Nation's manpower resources. It is also true that for a considerable period of time the so-called draft bills, and practically all the manpower bills, have been referred to the Military Affairs Committee. I think his-



torically that is due to the fact that in earlier years such bills purported to draft men and money. It was somewhat the American Legion program of universal draft, and it was quite appropriate therefore when one of the subjects involved was the drafting of manpower for the military forces, for matters incident to the draft, which were mentioned in the same bill, to be, of course, before the same committee.

The principle I wanted to suggest was that these are purely civilian nominations. They are being made by the Manpower Commission itself by Mr. McNutt's organization. They relate to volunteers and not to drafted persons. While there could not be found a group of men in this body who are abler and more patriotic and more responsible than the personnel of the Military Affairs Committee there was nevertheless a feeling among some of the members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor that since these were not military nominations and since they were not made in response to legislation providing for compulsory draft which was in character somewhat analogous to military draft it was in logic and principle perhaps somewhat more appropriate that the nominations should be considered by a committee which does have the responsibility for the labor legislation of the Senate, and, generally, for the training program of the Senate which is non-army or navy in character.

While in this particular case I should not have the slightest objection—and the Committee on Education and Labor has not had a meeting at which the question was discussed, and the committee chairman is not present—I wanted to make the suggestion I have made with all deference to my able friend the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is now in the chair, without any intention of interrupting or holding up the nominations of persons from North Carolina which have already been passed on, or the one which is now being referred to. I speak of the matter of principle, so that we shall not regard this question as being concluded by present confirmation of the nomination.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator is, of course, aware that selective service is one of the divisions under Mr. McNutt's direction.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. And in view of that situation I am sure the Senator would not dispute the fact that the Senate Military Affairs Committee ought to consider appointments in that category. I do not know who is going to make the separation which the Senator desires. The reason for placing selective service under Mr. McNutt was to coordinate the whole manpower problem and the selective-service problem under one head.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. So these men are very apt to have a very definite military function.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes, Mr. President, but the Senator, I am sure, will agree that those who come under selective service are a minor division compared with the whole civilian labor population of the country. That is what I wanted to point out. I feel that the Military Affairs Committee should with great propriety deal with anything that pertains to the military, such as selective service. Questions which have to do with the civilian population of the country, and the labor of America, and its regulations, however, are civilian in character and not military. That is the point or principle I wanted to emphasize.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. During the time of war everything is subordinated to the military.

Mr. PEPPER. In that case we would have but one committee, of course.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Mr. Piaconke be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], while he is on the floor of the Senate, whether the nomination received the approval of the two Senators from Michigan?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand the nomination has the approval of the junior Senator from Michigan. It does not have my disapproval. I am wholly unacquainted with the man. I know nothing about him. So far as I know his nomination is entitled to confirmation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In answer to the question of the Senator from Nevada, I may say that the names of both Senators from Michigan appear upon the notice.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes, Mr. President, my name will appear on the papers of about 1,500 Democratic postmasters who have been appointed in Michigan in the last 10 horrible years. That does not mean a thing except that I know when I am in the minority. [Laughter.]

#### CONFIRMATIONS OF NOMINATIONS REPORTED TODAY—POSTMASTERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the other nominations reported today.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters reported today are confirmed en bloc. The President will be immediately notified of all nominations today confirmed.

#### THE NAVY AND THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] wishes to report favorably certain nominations.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, I report favorably nominations made yesterday by the President relating to promotions in the Navy and in the Marine Corps. Practically all of them are promotions the result of decisions made by the Naval Examining Board raising officers from

one rank to another. I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration and confirmation of the nominations.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the able Senator from Massachusetts spoke to me about the nominations. I understand they all have committee approval. There is no objection to them. Therefore I have none.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy and in the Marine Corps, referred to, are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under rule 38, paragraph 5, the President will be automatically notified of all nominations made on the day of final adjournment.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

THOMAS H. VANNOY, POSTMASTER AT KELSO, WASH.

Mr. BARKLEY. May I ask the Chair what was done with House bill 6179, for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy, which was returned from the House on motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN]?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House returned the bill, in compliance with the motion made by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. BARKLEY. The papers having been returned, I ask that the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed be adopted, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

#### D. X. SANDERS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1098, House bill 4068.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4068) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS OF WITNESSES AND JURORS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1893, House bill 7142.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7142) relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors, and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the bill. Will the Senator explain the purpose of the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall be glad to do so. Under existing law certain witnesses appearing before United States Commissioners and the Federal courts are paid by the United States marshal upon certification by the judge. The judge usually has little knowledge of the matter. The bill would change the situation, and provide for making the payment upon certification by the United States attorney or one of his deputies, or other officials. Under present law a burden is placed upon the United States judge to certify as to matters of which he has little or no knowledge.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am familiar with the practice in the district courts. The bill does not increase emoluments in any way? It permits the district attorney and the marshal to estimate the fees and mileage?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; instead of the judge.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7142) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REGULATION OF BARBERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, House bill 5444 has been returned to the House in compliance with the motion I made yesterday. I now renew the motion that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, this is a bill which, in the view and opinion of a very substantial and honorable religious group in this country, involves a fundamental question of religious freedom which they think has not yet been adequately canvassed in connection with the measure.

Under the circumstances I should feel it necessary to resist the immediate consideration of the measure, insofar as I could, but knowing the constant attitude of the able Senator from Nevada toward civil liberties and the questions of fundamental right which are involved, I am going to ask him that he not press his motion at this time, and that the matter go over to the new session for exploration then.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say in answer to the Senator's statement that when the bill came before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, after it had been passed by the House, I thought that the Committee on the District of Columbia took every pos-

sible step to safeguard every one's right, so that there would be no such thing as a religious test in the matter of religious discrimination, and that civil liberties, as regards religion, would be protected all the way through. Let me say frankly that I believe now that the language of the bill as it stands does protect civil liberties as regards religion. I realize the fact that if we were to press for action on the bill at this time, with opposition such as would naturally come from those who view the situation as the Senator from Michigan does, it would be impossible to get the bill through. The enactment of the bill is much sought for by organized labor. It provides for the closing of barber shops 1 day in the week in recognition of the Sabbath. In my own judgment that is in keeping with the general trend of the times of one day of rest in seven. As the bill is presently framed it provides that one who believes in a different Sabbath from Sunday may make his belief known, or may inform the Board that he does not want to close his shop on Sunday, but wishes to close it on some other day, and would close it on that day.

Mr. President, it struck me that that was a liberal way of dealing with the question, but if the Senator from Michigan is inclined to oppose the bill now that it has come back from the House, I do not think it can be passed today before adjournment. But I do say that we propose to go on with the study of the matter and see if the problem can be worked out along fair, equitable, just, and proper lines; and therefore I shall not press the motion to reconsider.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator.

#### HITLER'S DEPOPULATION POLICY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the sad events which are now happening in Europe, the savage butchery and brutality being practiced upon an innocent and helpless people, bring back to our minds Dr. Hermann Rauschning's statement of a conversation he had with Adolf Hitler. The passage to which I should like to call attention appears on page 137 of Rauschning's book *The Voice of Destruction*, and is as follows:

"We are obliged to depopulate," he went on emphatically—

Referring to Hitler—

"as part of our mission of preserving the German population. We shall have to develop a technique of depopulation. If you ask me what I mean by depopulation, I mean the removal of entire racial units. And that is what I intend to carry out—that, roughly, is my task. Nature is cruel, therefore we, too, may be cruel. If I can send the flower of the German Nation into the hell of war without the smallest pity for the spilling of precious German blood, then surely I have the right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin. And by 'remove' I don't necessarily mean destroy; I shall simply take systematic measures to dam their great natural fertility. For example, I shall keep their men and women separated for years. Do you remember the falling birth rate of the World War? Why should we not do quite consciously and through a number of years what was at that time merely the inevitable consequence of the long war?

There are many ways, systematical and comparatively painless, or at any rate bloodless, of causing undesirable races to die out.

"And by the way," he added, "I should not hesitate a bit to say this in public. The French complained after the war that there were 20,000,000 Germans too many. We accept the criticism. We favor the planned control of population movements. But our friends will have to excuse us if we subtract the twenty millions elsewhere. After all these centuries of whining about the protection of the poor and lowly, it is about time we decided to protect the strong against the inferior. It will be one of the chief tasks of German statesmanship for all time to prevent, by every means in our power, the further increase of the Slav races. Natural instincts bid all living beings not merely conquer their enemies, but also destroy them. In former days, it was the victor's prerogative to destroy entire tribes, entire peoples. By doing this gradually and without bloodshed, we demonstrate our humanity. We should remember, too, that we are merely doing unto others as they would have done to us."

Mr. President, I call attention to that passage merely to indicate to the people who are yet free in the world the necessity of exterminating that kind of savagery from the pretense of civilization upon the earth. I venture to suggest, therefore, that the more speedily we concentrate our whole effort to bring about the destruction of that man and those who have been his minions in accomplishing these bloody purposes, the sooner will men and women be relieved of the scourge of that kind of a curse.

Let me emphasize—and I hope that the utterances of our President and State Department on that subject have reached Hitler's little gangsters—that there will come a day of justice and retribution, when not only shall Hitler be hanged higher than Haman, but his satellites, who have been his lesser murderers, shall pay in the people's courts of the countries he has ravaged for the crimes they have personally committed. It is not war, Mr. President, but butchery, of which they have been guilty.

I desired to call public attention to this passage in Hitler's statement to show that the crucifixion of the millions who have been taken out and shot down in cold blood, or killed by every sort of fiendish brutality imaginable, is all done, not by accident, but by cleverly conceived design and by long-considered premeditation. It is the murder of races that is being carried out by this fiend and devil, whom the earth must consider its enemy until he and those who willfully and willingly support him are totally destroyed and made impotent.

#### NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McNARY appeared, and Mr. BARKLEY said: Mr. President, the committee appointed earlier in the day to wait upon the President to ascertain whether he had any further communication to make to the Congress reports that it has performed its duty, and that the President has no further communication to address to the Congress.

Mr. President, I believe there is on the desk a communication from the President, which I ask to have laid before the Senate at this time.



## FELICITATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, December 16, 1942.  
HON. HENRY A. WALLACE,  
The President of the Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: On the final adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress may I send to the Members of the Senate my truly sincere thanks for all that they have accomplished during these difficult 2 years; and also my good wishes for a happy Christmastide.

Very sincerely yours,  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## CHARACTER AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before making the final motion to adjourn sine die, let me state that we are waiting for a few minutes for information from the House that a certain bill is on its way over from the House. It is desired to take action on the bill, which is not controversial. While we are waiting, I wish to make a brief statement.

In my judgment, the Seventy-seventh Congress, when the cold light of history is concentrated upon it, will be regarded as one of the outstanding Congresses in the history of the United States. I doubt if ever there have been graver problems, national and international, upon which any Congress was called upon to pass, than the problems which have faced this Congress during the past 2 years. All we could ask, and all that I, on behalf of the Senate and the Congress, would ask, is that history judge this Congress by its performance, by its accomplishments, by the credit side of the ledger.

No one would be foolish enough to claim that a group of men representing various social, moral, political, industrial, and geographical interests of 130,000,000 people, scattered not only all over continental United States, but in many other parts of the world, could be a perfect body of men. No one would be foolish enough to claim that such a group of men, chosen by the people, could fail to make mistakes, just as the people themselves make mistakes in their collective and individual capacities. We should do ourselves no service in regard to the work of the Seventy-seventh Congress if we should contend that it had made no mistake. It has made mistakes; but, in my judgment, the constructive, patriotic work of the Seventy-seventh Congress, in one of the most epochal eras of human history so far outweighs any shortcomings or any mistakes it may have committed, that the historian is bound to accord to this Congress a very high place in the annals of legislation.

We are soon to depart for our respective homes to enjoy, I hope, 2 or 3 weeks of vacation. I wish for every Member of this body, without regard to politics, a very happy Christmas. If I dared to do so, I might ask Senators to join in singing that wonderful song which we hear so much over the radio—I Am Dreaming

of a White Christmas. I hope that all your Christmases will be white, not merely from the physical standpoint but white with the consciousness of duty well performed, and that you will enjoy the brief holiday which you have so richly earned. That wish applies not only to Senators but to our able, affable, patriotic, and hard-working Vice President. It applies to all the employees of the Senate, from the pages up—or down—as one sees fit to consider it.

In response to the process by which we maintain democracy, and as a result of the ebb and flow of the political tide—which is not unfamiliar to many of us, regardless of party—we are about to lose some of our valuable Members. I am sure that personally we all regret their loss, though politically some of our colleagues may not share the grief which I confess at the loss of some of my colleagues. Regardless of their political affiliation, I wish, and I believe we all wish, for all Senators who are retiring to private life—whether voluntarily or under some form of compulsion which they cannot avoid—whatever calling they may follow in their future lives, that they may not only enjoy success, prosperity, and happiness but may cherish the memory of their association with us here as we cherish the memory of our association with them.

That is all I desire to say.

One of the most efficient, accommodating, and valuable employees that the Senate ever had is Mr. Leslie Bifle, who advises me that the message from the House is on its way to the Senate. When he advises me that anything is on its way, the burden of proof to show that it is not on its way is on anyone who disputes the statement.

## THE SILVER POLICY

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I did not intend to make a speech or statement at this time, but inasmuch as statements have been made by other Senators with respect to the article by Sylvia F. Porter, in which she designates 12 Members of the Senate as "12 men against the Nation," it might not be amiss on my part during the few moments which remain before the message arrives from the House to point out a few facts in connection with silver.

During the past 10 years of my service in Congress I have enthusiastically supported the silver policy of the administration. During that time I have seen accumulated in the Treasury of the United States in excess of 100,000 tons of silver.

I, in connection with other Senators, have been informed by the present Chairman of the War Production Board that today in the United States of America there is no individual asset of more value in our great war program than the 100,000 tons of silver which we have. I am very happy that we have it, and I am willing that, if necessary, every ounce of it be used in the war program. I also, Mr. President, call attention to the fact that in the settlement of economic problems and questions around the peace table after hostilities have been con-

cluded there will be nothing in the possession of the United States and its representatives at the peace conference that will be more valuable economically, not only to this country but to every other country in the world, than the vast accumulation of silver which the United States now has.

With reference to the use of silver in the war program, let me say that in the month of November of the present year over 4,000,000 ounces of foreign silver were imported into this country in excess of what was needed in the war program. The silver was stored by the Reserve Metals Corporation, and is now in storage awaiting use in the war program.

I state that fact, Mr. President, in answer to those who are accusing the 12 Senators who are mentioned in the articles referred to. I mention it so as to point out to them that today there is coming into the United States more silver than is being used in the war program. So I ask the question, Why should there be all the furor and all the adverse publicity against Senators from silver-producing States when that condition exists?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that the legislation about which the author of the article referred to wrote was enacted before the junior Senator from Arizona took his oath of office?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does the Senator know how the author of the article ascertained the attitude of the junior Senator from Arizona on the subject?

Mr. MURDOCK. I merely assume that Miss Porter, in her lack of wisdom, included the junior Senator from Arizona simply because he comes from that great section of the United States in which most of the silver is produced—the intermountain region of our country.

Mr. McFARLAND. Would not the Senator from Utah be as much entitled to presume that all the rest of the writer's information and everything else she said were just as reliable as that statement by her? Because she had no definite information except that I am from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator from Utah would not presume to say that any portion of the article written by Miss Porter or Mrs. Porter, whichever she may be, was founded in fact. I know from reading the article that none of it is founded in fact. It is malicious. It is without foundation. To me it is inconceivable that any author worthy of having an article published in any magazine would resort to the type of journalism which is found in the article.

Mr. President, let me also call the attention of the Senate to the fact that long prior to Pearl Harbor, long prior to the writing of the article by Miss Porter, or Mrs. Porter, the Senator from Utah, in a conference with Mr. Gadsby, of the Utah Light & Power Co., in my State, I believe was the first man in public life to tell the Nation that, in his

opinion, the silver in the Treasury could be used in place of copper in our great electric plants. I am advised that in excess of 15,000 tons of silver have already passed into the war program and have been consumed for war purposes.

There is in my mind a question which I cannot answer and to which I have failed to receive an answer from any of the opponents of the silver policy. The question arises from the following circumstances: There is in the United States Treasury silver of a monetary value of \$1,700,000,000, against which silver certificates have not been issued. That is silver money, money which belongs to the people of the United States. That \$1,700,000,000 in the Treasury, represented by what is called free silver, belongs to the people of the United States; it is the people's money, and it has been made a part of our monetary stocks without the creation of debt. In fact, Mr. President, today in the United States the only money in circulation which has not been created without involving debt is the silver in the Treasury and also the silver certificates which are in circulation. The question in my mind—the question which has not been answered and which, in my opinion, cannot be answered by any of the opponents of the silver policies of the Administration—is, Why, during the period of less than 1 year beginning in October of last year, have we seen come into circulation in the United States \$3,300,000,000 in the form of Federal Reserve notes? The other question I ask—and I direct it to the Secretary of the Treasury—is, Why, Mr. Secretary, have not you issued silver certificates against the \$1,700,000,000 worth of free silver which today is in the Treasury?

The answer which might be made to the latter question is that the issuance at this time of any new money would be inflationary, and that the one thing we are trying to guard against and at this time are doing everything possible to prevent is inflation. However, in reply to any such suggestion, I make the statement that the issuance and putting into circulation of a Federal Reserve note is just as inflationary as putting into circulation a dollar in the form of a silver certificate.

Mr. President, today we find that the opponents of the silver policies of the administration—and they have existed ever since the first silver bill was introduced—are using the war as a vehicle by which they seek to destroy and strike down, if possible, the silver monetary policy of the administration. I hope that will not be done; and I hope that before many months go by, while the Secretary of the Treasury is watching the process by which millions or even billions of dollars of Federal Reserve notes are being placed in the monetary circulatory stream of the Nation, he will see fit to issue silver certificates against the free silver which now is in the Treasury of the United States, and which, according to the Treasury experts, the experts of Mr. Morgenthau, who have testified before committees, has cost the people of the country absolutely nothing.

It seems that the bankers of the country, the men who are running the Fed-

eral Reserve System and are profiting therefrom, take the position that the only money in the United States that is sound, the only money which should be used in the great war program, is the money which is created by means of debt and the money which carries a tribute of interest to them for every dollar which goes into circulation.

It is true that the Senators from silver States have been zealous and diligent, and have resorted to every defense available to them, in preventing at this session action upon legislation which might strike down the silver monetary policy of the administration. Oh, we may be condemned today, Mr. President, by those who do not understand it.

We may be condemned in magazines, in newspapers, and in other periodicals, by authors who are paid to write libelous articles such as the one written by Miss Porter; but, if the same persons understood the importance of silver to the State I represent, if they understood the importance of silver to all the Western States, if they understood the importance of the production of silver in combination with the production of lead, in combination with the production of zinc, and in combination with the production of copper, then I am sure that such articles as those which have been referred to by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] would never be written.

When it comes to responding to, and answering, such articles, what do we find has been the attitude of the owners and publishers of the magazines in which the articles appeared? Although articles in answer to the Porter article, and also answers to the article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, have been supplied by Senators from the silver-producing States, what reception have they had? Absolutely an unfavorable reception, and without the slightest intention, so far as I am informed, of any publication whatsoever by the owners and publishers of the magazines.

Like the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from Utah has received a stack of correspondence some 10 inches thick written by persons in nearly every State in the Union as a result of the article written by Miss Porter and published in the Reader's Digest, condemning him and telling him that he, along with the Senator from Nevada and the 10 other Senators mentioned, should be tried for high treason if the facts as disclosed in the article are true. We cannot come back and answer in the Reader's Digest. Why? Because the Reader's Digest, up to this time at least, has refused even to consider or to publish the statement which was submitted, so I am informed, by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate on this question so vital, in my opinion, to the Nation, so vital to all nations which today are fighting as members of the United Nations, and so vital to the Western States which produce silver; but I do think that when the facts are known, when it is realized that in excess of 4,000,000 ounces of free silver came into our country in November but were not used in the war pro-

gram, certainly the Senators who have objected to the bill introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] should not be condemned because of their opposition to the bill which would provide for the use of the silver in the trade in connection with the production of jewelry and articles of that kind. I am as sympathetic as anyone can be to the use of silver in industry. I hope it will be so used, and I pledge my support to the program which will liberalize the attitude of the War Production Board so that a portion of the silver may be diverted to the silver trade; but Mr. President, under present conditions I am unwilling to have one ounce of the silver now in the Treasury of the United States sold for other than war purposes until I am convinced that the war effort will be impaired and impeded without such use of that silver.

I do not know what may be the intention of the Senator from Rhode Island regarding the matter in the next Congress; but I hope that some method and means will be agreed upon between him and the Senators from the silver-producing States whereby we all can go to the War Production Board and ask for a liberalization of its policy with reference to the use of silver, so that the silver jewelers of New England and of other sections of the country will be able to obtain a sufficient amount of the commodity to enable them to carry on their industry. In my opinion, nothing is more deplorable than the fact that those men and others in other industries—such as those devoted exclusively to the mining of gold in the West and in other areas of the United States—have been forced to close down operations because of being denied critical materials and critical machines. I know that if some joint action of the kind I have indicated is taken and if those of us who are interested present the facts as they are, redress may be had from that direction instead of by legislation proposed in the Congress, which, in my opinion, may set aside and strike down the entire silver policy of the present administration.

#### FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOXEY. Mr. President, as the Seventy-seventh Congress is now drawing to a close, to you and my colleagues in the Senate I desire to say a few brief words. I have had the honor and privilege of representing, in part, the State of Mississippi in this, the greatest deliberative body in the world, serving the unexpired term of my beloved and lamented predecessor, Senator Byron Patton Harrison, of Mississippi. As that term will expire on January 3, 1943, I wish now to say that I leave this body with memories laden and freighted with friendships and associations which will always be an inspiration and beacon light to my path as I journey down life's highway. Each and every one of you has been wonderful to me, and I appreciate every courtesy that has been extended to me not only by my colleagues but by all those who are in any wise connected with the Senate. To be a Member of this great body is one of the highest honors that can come to any person.

I have served in the Senate from September 21, 1941, having been elected by



the people of the State of Mississippi, and through the cooperation afforded me, the honors bestowed upon me, and the positions with which I have been entrusted, I have been able, I hope, to render, in some degree at least constructive service not only to the State of my nativity but to the Nation as a whole.

I feel, Mr. President, that the Seventy-seventh Congress has confronted some of the most complex and perplexing problems which ever faced any parliamentary assembly. As our distinguished majority leader said a few moments ago, naturally, at times, individuals, as well as groups, make mistakes; but this has been a momentous and historic Congress, and I feel honored and privileged to have been a Member of it. No Congress ever accomplished any more or made more history for this great Nation than we all love than the Seventy-seventh Congress.

I want my colleagues to know that, while I leave the Senate with regret, every day and every hour of my service here has been an inspiration to me, and I appreciate more than words can express every courtesy and every consideration which has been accorded me.

The people of Mississippi, my beloved State, have been good to me. They have honored me from time to time as county prosecuting attorney, as district attorney, and as Representative in Congress from the Second District of Mississippi for some 13 years. My service here has been an experience which I shall always cherish.

In the closing moments of this Congress, I would that I could find words to express the innermost feelings of my very being. Of course, we all feel that to win this war is the one supreme objective that must animate our thoughts and efforts, and I know that to that end the intelligence, ability, and patriotism of all those who shall sit in this body in the next Congress will be directed. They will face heavy tasks and responsibilities, but the Members of the Senate are as patriotic, self-sacrificing, and as hard-working a body of men as it has ever been my privilege to be associated with. I know they will devote themselves untriflingly and unceasingly, without thought of self, until the great goal of winning the war shall have been achieved.

Mr. President, I merely wanted to say these few words before the adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress. Would that I could find words to express adequately my appreciation and thanks for everything that has been done for me in the Senate of the United States. I thank the Senate and wish for each and every one of you a most happy Christmas and a New Year filled with the best of everything.

Good luck, good-bye, and may God's richest blessings be with you and abide with you always.

#### RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. We are still waiting on the House of Representatives. I, therefore, ask that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon, at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m., the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., when called to order by the Vice President.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post No. 6 of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.;

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes; and

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2239) to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy; and

H. R. 6730. An act to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7370) to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with no modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions,

and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.;

H. R. 5262. An act to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska;

H. R. 6386. An act to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation;

H. R. 6729. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce;

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7171. An act for the relief of Mrs. J. C. Tommey;

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Wash., for national forest lands in the State of Washington;

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7380. An act to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive;

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney;

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts;

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on today, December 16, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.;

S. 2528. An act to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico;

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile; and

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and

June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes.

#### DISCOVERY OF OIL AND GAS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2239) to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, during the period of the national emergency proclaimed by the President May 27, 1941 (Proclamation No. 2487), upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that a new oil or gas field or deposit has been discovered by virtue of a well or wells drilled within the boundaries of any lease issued pursuant to the provisions of the act, approved February 25, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 30, secs. 181-263), the royalty obligation of the lessee who drills such well or wells to the United States as to such new deposit shall be limited for a period of 10 years following the date of such discovery to a flat rate of 12½ percent in amount or value of all oil or gas produced from the lease.

Mr. MURDOCK. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

#### LANDS FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
UNITED STATES,  
December 16, 1942.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey, with an amendment, as follows:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5 of the Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "purchase, condemnation, or donation", and insert "donation or when funds have been appropriated by Congress by purchase or condemnation."

Mr. MURDOCK. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

#### ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think that concludes the consideration of Senate bills to which there have been added amendments by the House, and so far as I know that concludes the business of the Senate for the session.

In compliance with the concurrent resolution heretofore adopted providing for adjournment sine die, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 41, adjourned sine die.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of December 16, 1942,

The following message from the House of Representatives was received by the

Secretary of the Senate after the sine die adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress:

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5569) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents.

That the House had passed the bill (H. R. 7611) to correct an error in the census record of 1900 with respect to the family of Ida M. Dugan, Omaha, Nebr., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

That the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President, under the authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42:

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war;

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2655. An act to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.;

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes;

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes;

H. R. 137. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri;

H. R. 4068. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders;

H. R. 5569. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents;

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6447. An act to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer;

H. R. 6671. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey;

H. R. 6370. An act to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry;

H. R. 7142. An act relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7370. An act to further insure the protection of vessels in wartime by amending the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to amend Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America"; and

H. J. Res. 371. Joint resolution extending season's greetings to our armed forces.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The following enrolled bills, heretofore signed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses under authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42, were presented to the President of the United States by the Committee on Enrolled Bills:

On December 18, 1942:

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war;

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post No. 6 of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes; and

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes.

On December 28, 1942:

S. 2655. An act to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own;

#### APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SUBSEQUENT TO FINAL ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the final adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had approved acts and joint resolutions, as follows:

On December 10, 1942:

S. 1953. An act for the relief of James B. Shuler.

On December 15, 1942:

S. 1008. An act to amend an Act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in the District of Columbia be compelled to carry insurance for the protection of passengers, and for other purposes", approved June 29, 1938;

S. 2798. An act amending the first sentence of Article of War 52, relative to execution of court-martial sentences; and

S. 2824. An act to amend the act of January 24, 1920, so as to authorize the award of a Silver Star to certain persons serving with the Army of the United States.

On December 17, 1942:

S. 2341. An act to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes";

S. 2734. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District



of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved May 1, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 2769. An act to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy; and

S. 2852. An act to authorize the President to confer decorations and medals upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of belligerent nations.

On December 18, 1942:

S. 357. An act to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for investigation of the mining, preparation, and utilization of anthracite, for the development of new uses and markets, for improvement of health and safety in mining; and for a comprehensive study of the region to aid in the solution of its economic problems and to make its natural and human resources of maximum usefulness in the war effort;

S. 2353. An act to amend sections 1305 and 1306 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to eliminate the prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon, of enlisted men until final discharge;

S. 2528. An act to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico; and

S. 2889. An act to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes.

On December 19, 1942:

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile.

On December 22, 1942:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.; and

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 678), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes.

On December 24, 1942:

S. 1666. An act to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies;

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war;

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.;

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes; and

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District, Wash., and for other purposes.

On December 29, 1942:

S. 2655. An act to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16 (legislative day of November 30), 1942:

#### THE JUDICIARY

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

M. Neil Andrews to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia.

##### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Joseph H. Piaconke to be labor utilization analyst at \$4,600 per annum in the Detroit district office.

Dr. Joseph S. Dorton to be area director at \$4,600 per annum in the Raleigh area office.

##### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Oswald Ryan to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

#### IN THE NAVY

##### TEMPORARY SERVICE

Jack H. Duncan to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as naval attaché to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to rank from December 7, 1942.

Francis E. M. Whiting to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from May 16, 1942.

Daniel E. Barbey to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from June 1, 1942.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR SERVICE

The nominations of Francis W. Rockwell et al. for promotion in the regular service.

(NOTE.—A full list of the persons whose nominations for promotion in the Navy were today confirmed may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for December 15, 1942, under the caption "Nominations," beginning on p. 9574.)

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

##### TEMPORARY SERVICE

James T. Moore to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from September 16, 1942.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR SERVICE

The nominations of Clifton M. Craig, Jr., et al. for promotion in the regular service of the Marine Corps.

(NOTE.—A full list of the persons whose nominations for promotion in the regular service of the Marine Corps were today confirmed may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for December 15, 1942, under the caption "Nominations," beginning on p. 9574.)

#### POSTMASTERS

##### ARIZONA

William J. Jamieson, Phoenix.

##### ARKANSAS

Lois R. Patterson, Arkadelphia.  
Charles F. Elza, Benton.  
John Freeman Graddy, Clinton.  
James I. Garrick, Hermitage.  
Elmer McHaney, Marmaduke.  
Jesse T. Howard, Smithville.

##### CALIFORNIA

Michael J. O'Rourke, Beverly Hills.  
J. Everett Osborne, Camarillo.  
Edgar G. Eckels, Chino.  
Alice E. Schieck, Eldridge.  
Thomas F. Helm, Lakeside.  
Mary M. Franklin, North Fork.  
Merle H. Wiswell, Roseville.  
Minnie B. Pharr, Scotia.  
Wesley L. Benepe, Sebastopol.  
Roy Bucknell, Upper Lake.

#### COLORADO

Frances M. Parker, Alma.

#### CONNECTICUT

William M. O'Dwyer, Fairfield.  
Martin M. J. Murray, Falls Village.  
Charles F. Schaefer, Greens Farms.  
Harold Olin Grant, Manchester.  
David L. Condon, South Britain.

#### DELAWARE

Cyrus E. Rittenhouse, Newark.

#### FLORIDA

Hattie A. Stevens, Greenwood.  
Sidney E. Livingston, Homestead.  
George C. Blume, Jacksonville.  
William L. Deas, Kendall.  
Frank B. Stewart, Melrose.  
Hugh P. Emerson, Miami.  
Coy K. Duff, Mims.

#### GEORGIA

Belie B. Hicks, Cadwell.  
James H. Hart, Ellaville.  
Joseph R. Gay, Gay.  
Ethel C. Roberts, Jakin.  
Olin W. Patterson, Lumpkin.  
Rois A. Martin, Milner.  
Eunice B. Jackson, Morgan.  
Edna R. Gregory, Richmond Hill.  
Eugenia W. Scroggin, Sargent.  
Myrtle Louise Walker, Soperton.  
Fred Grant, Stockbridge.  
George Arnold Ware, Tignall.

#### IDAHO

Hazel Norma Russell, Kuna.

#### ILLINOIS

Harvey F. Doerge, Chester.  
John J. McGuire, El Paso.  
Roy R. Pattison, Godfrey.  
Edwin B. Watrous, Hampshire.  
Orville W. Lyler, Herrin.  
Joe W. Wilson, Morrison.  
Clarence A. Stout, Mound City.  
Thomas J. Studley, Neponset.  
Paul B. Laugel, Newton.  
Hezekiah Reeves, Pulaski.  
H. Wilson Harshman, Rockport.  
J. Vernon Lessley, Sparta.  
Irvin M. Lewis, Walnut.  
Mervin N. Beecher, Yorkville.

#### INDIANA

Roy Biberstine, Bluffton.  
Stanley P. Downing, Carbon.  
Ervin Sell, Columbia City.  
C. Frank Youngblood, Covington.  
Carl A. Waiz, Sellersburg.

#### IOWA

Margaret Audra Pearson, Ainsworth.  
Celia Boom, Aplington.  
Kenton R. McDermott, Bridgewater.  
Joseph F. Rettenmaier, Carroll.  
Price G. Thompson, Casey.  
Charles FitzPatrick, Churdan.  
William E. Shontz, Correctionville.  
Herbert A. Lowenberg, Donnellson.  
John J. Fowler, Eldora.  
Edna M. McCabe, Hillsboro.  
Thomas J. McManus, Keokuk.  
John N. Day, Klemme.  
Russell E. Whipple, Lehigh.  
Paul M. Mollleston, Lineville.  
Ernest L. Wood, Maxwell.  
Bert McKinley, Morning Sun.  
Russell G. Mellinger, Oakville.  
Joe Goodman, Osceola.  
Cecilia R. Mead, Oto.  
James G. Floerchinger, Oxford.  
Lucy E. Newville, Titonka.  
Cash E. Garton, Weldon.  
Harris D. MacGugin, Wellman.

#### KANSAS

Carey Olson, Bazine.  
Dixie Hickman, Blue Rapids.  
Faye R. Bergin, Bogue.  
Samuel E. Notestine, Burdett.

Alexander A. Niernberger, Collyer.  
 Nell C. Graves, Columbus.  
 Mildred F. Atkinson, De Soto.  
 Henry J. Kuckelman, Everest.  
 Charles F. Mellenbruch, Fairview.  
 Homer I. Shaw, Galesburg.  
 Charles H. Ryan, Girard.  
 Reba A. Fuller, Lenora.  
 A. Isabella Marty, Longford.  
 Charles H. Wilson, Moline.  
 Charles Huffman, Norwich.  
 Carl Eickholt, Offerle.  
 Edmund C. Turner, Overland Park.  
 James J. Owen, St. John.  
 George F. Riley, Soldier.  
 Clyde N. Swartz, Turner.  
 Samuel E. Holt, Uniontown.  
 Margaret A. Schafer, Vermillion.  
 James L. Morrissey, Weston.

## KENTUCKY

Mary K. Listermann, Cold Spring.  
 Alex H. Jenkins, Elizabethtown.  
 Walter McKenzie, Eubank.  
 Willis Conley, Garrett.  
 Robert I. Gray, Gray.  
 Katie Mullins, Mount Vernon.  
 Mason E. Burton, Somerset.

## MAINE

Laval R. Level, Brunswick.  
 Corice E. Wallace, Mattawamkeag.  
 Sumner A. Fickett, Millbridge.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Joseph E. Langlois, Dodgeville.

## MICHIGAN

Henry I. Bourns, Adrian.  
 Herbert D. Witherell, Chelsea.  
 Harry J. Lynch, Gaylord.  
 Edwin C. Kraft, Nashville.  
 Paul Grobaski, Pellston.  
 Merrill Hillock, Pickford.  
 George A. Ruddy, Plainwell.  
 Jerome Wilhelm, Traverse City.  
 Mary Jane Hageman, Unionville.

## MINNESOTA

William L. Ward, Anoka.  
 Alta V. Mason, Blue Earth.  
 Edward James Crotty, Caledonia.  
 Elmer J. Larson, Cokato.  
 Raymond E. Mumm, Cologne.  
 Glen J. Merritt, Duluth.  
 Martin T. Haley, Hibbing.  
 Ignatius F. Lano, Long Prairie.

## MISSISSIPPI

William A. Pepper, Belzoni.  
 Tressie V. Brogan, Petal.  
 Hettie E. Harper, Soso.

## MISSOURI

Albert W. Mueller, Altenburg.  
 Foster R. Moore, Brashear.  
 Boyd W. Harwood, Jr., Camdenton.  
 Rose Virginia Gorham, Cardwell.  
 W. Donald Dale, Elmer.  
 Blanche D. Blagg, Harris.  
 Walter Manley, Liberty.  
 Andrew Earl Duley, Newtown.  
 Donald H. Sosey, Palmyra.  
 Chalmer R. Ethington, Powersville.  
 Walter M. Horton, Robertson.  
 Raiman L. Coates, Sarcosie.  
 Michael Mayberry, Sullivan.  
 Glendon H. Yahn, Weldon Spring.

## MONTANA

Hannah M. West, Jordan.

## NEBRASKA

Clarence D. Gottula, Adams.  
 Arthur L. Willis, Central City.  
 George L. Jordan, Clarks.  
 George W. Nicholas, Jr., De Witt.  
 Daniel F. Sheehan, Emerson.  
 David S. Simms, Hastings.  
 Claude L. Frack, Holbrook.  
 Ernest J. Kaltenborn, Waco.  
 Richard H. Schwedhelm, Westpoint.

## NEVADA

Roy T. Williams, Minden.  
 Nellie H. Bunch, Whitney.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carroll H. Metcalf, Alstead.  
 Arthur P. Varney, Alton.  
 Charles S. Stone, Andover.  
 Everett S. Meloon, New Castle.  
 Hazel J. Hayes, Rye Beach.

## NEW JERSEY

Myra Puls, Campgaw.  
 Harry F. Sawyer, Far Hills.  
 Thomas R. Boyle, Florence.  
 Ralph Penn, Forked River.  
 Joseph A. Aloia, Garfield.  
 Henry P. Topoleski, Great Meadows.  
 Merritt J. McAlinden, Hopewell.  
 Agnes Despreaux, Middletown.  
 Frank Martin, Midland Park.  
 George M. Gibson, Moorestown.  
 Harry B. Mason, Pompton Lakes.  
 Kathryn B. Donohue, Saddle River.

## NEW MEXICO

Selah C. Hoy, East Vaughn.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Handy C. Allred, Alamance.  
 Surry P. Bowen, Bath.  
 T. Newton Mann, Carrboro.  
 Margaret C. Lewis, Eagle Springs.  
 Joseph G. Penny, Garner.  
 James M. Attkisson, Jr., Garysburg.  
 Sibyl R. Hobbs, Hobbsville.  
 Lucile B. Ellis, Kittrell.  
 Ina M. Wilson, Marston.  
 William S. Harris, Mebane.  
 Margaret F. Poyner, Moyock.  
 William Samuel Somers, Reidsville.  
 Annie E. Black, Rocky Point.  
 George W. Morgan, Skyland.  
 Tryphenia McKeel, Walstonburg.  
 Thomas D. Boswell, Yanceyville.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Wesley P. Josewski, Maxbass.  
 John A. Hamilton, McClusky.  
 Suzanna A. Preszler, Medina.  
 Caroline G. Lipinski, Minto.  
 Ann Marie Bimler, Munich.  
 Frank S. Kenny, New England.  
 Erick J. Moen, Osnabrock.  
 John D. Prindville, Rutland.  
 James F. Keaveny, Wales.  
 Sadie E. Uggen, Woodworth.  
 Margaret T. Rogers, Zap.

## OHIO

Charles J. Slezak, Brecksville.  
 Paul D. Fleming, Cardington.  
 Joseph Davidson, Chagrin Falls.  
 Leita M. Tuttle, Chardon.  
 Charlotte B. Bricker, Chauncey.  
 Henry D. Coate, Coldwater.  
 Helen F. Laub, Duncan Falls.  
 Walter A. Geiser, Dunkirk.  
 Daniel P. Mooney, Glouster.  
 Claude E. Archambeault, Holgate.  
 Oscar I. Foster, Johnstown.  
 Amos J. Kleinhans, Lacarne.  
 Pearl L. Seltz, Liberty Center.  
 Harvey D. Zeigler, Marshallville.  
 Calvin H. Love, Maumee.  
 James A. Anderson, Millersburg.  
 Harvey D. Bowers, Millersport.  
 Harold H. Wisman, Montpelier.  
 Palmer Phillips, Mount Sterling.  
 John L. O'Hara, New London.  
 Carl S. Corvin, Oak Hill.  
 George V. Wise, Shreve.  
 Carl W. Gerig, Smithville.  
 Homer H. Dearth, Summerfield.  
 William T. Golling, Sycamore.  
 George Wiest, Uhrichsville.  
 Wilbur H. Sutliff, Wellington.  
 Charles M. Hogan, Wellston.  
 Charles R. Treon, West Carrollton.  
 Robert Wilson, Westerville.  
 Cleo L. Renick, White Cottage.

## OKLAHOMA

Tom L. Pike, Weleetka.

## OREGON

Ermel H. Hosley, Chilcoquin.  
 John S. Spike, Echo.  
 Ruby I. Loundree, Sandy.  
 Oscar Edwin Marvin, Wallowa.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Nellie G. Stambaugh, Abbottstown.  
 Harry W. McArthur, Conneaut Lake Park.  
 Ethel G. Davis, Duncansville.  
 Philip S. McDermott, Duquesne.  
 William L. Nolder, Grampian.  
 Wesley B. Shertzer, Grantville.  
 Walter L. Huggins, Greensboro.  
 Raymond R. Kinsinger, Halifax.  
 Helen G. Mack, Lafayette Hill.  
 Elmer G. Corter, Mill Hall.  
 John M. Langan, Moscow.  
 Ira D. Atcheson, Nemacolin.  
 William G. Loy, Newport.  
 Gerald H. Rickerson, North Warren.  
 Emma R. Dexter, Roulette.  
 James W. Casey, Rouseville.  
 Charles J. Trexler, Windgap.

## RHODE ISLAND

John J. McCabe, Pontiac.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

John L. Hinnant, Eutawville.  
 Wood K. Durham, Landrum.  
 Loula B. O'Connor, Meggett.  
 Errett Zimmerman, Trenton.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

John E. Dunn, Elkton.  
 Norbert F. King, Frankfort.  
 S. Pearl Hutchinson, Hurley.  
 Frank S. Ryan, Kimball.  
 William B. Boe, Presho.  
 Kathryn H. Speirs, Ree Heights.  
 Helen L. Kieffer, White Lake.  
 Henry W. Landwehr, Winfred.

## TENNESSEE

Guy W. Mobley, Bells.  
 Mamie S. Asbury, Caryville.  
 Amos F. Hassell, Collinswood.  
 Ella B. Mullins, Corryton.  
 Albert A. Trusler, Jonesboro.  
 Joseph B. Turner, Medina.  
 James F. Bryan, Munford.  
 Robert L. Oakes, New Tazewell.  
 J. Green Hawks, Ralston Station.  
 John R. Oliphant, Riceville.  
 Ocie C. Hawkins, Stanton.  
 Alice L. Sloan, Whitthorne.

## TEXAS

James C. Rush, Alta Loma.  
 Edgar L. Watson, Athens.  
 Prentice A. Hayes, Barstow.  
 Leslie L. Cates, Ben Wheeler.  
 Julia A. O'Brien, Brownsville.  
 James T. Gray, Camp Wood.  
 Eileen L. Flint, Canutillo.  
 Louis C. Nordt, Damon.  
 Milton D. Penry, Denton.  
 Imogene B. Dunn, Goldsmith.  
 Perry H. Sparks, Hamlin.  
 Anathalie Boyd, Ingleside.  
 Charles R. Conley, Iredell.  
 William E. Votaw, Jarrell.  
 Charles D. Grady, Keene.  
 Annie M. Martin, Kemah.  
 Edwin D. Holchak, Kenedy.  
 Guber L. Gibson, Kerrville.  
 Allen L. Burditt, La Ward.  
 Georgie F. Morgan, Leary.  
 Ellis M. Bush, Lytle.  
 Glad Campbell Hill, Mertzon.  
 Lon M. Peoples, Milano.  
 Seth S. Dorbandt, Mullin.  
 Oland A. Walls, Naples.  
 Effie Rasmussen, Needville.  
 William W. Spear, Nixon.  
 William A. Gillespie, Overton.  
 John W. Walde, Paint Rock.  
 Morris W. Collie, Pecos.



Otis T. Kellam, Robstown.  
Ora L. Griggs, Sanatorium.  
Clyde Griffith, Sanderson.  
Hortensia M. Garcia, San Diego.  
Ferdinand L. Herzik, Schulenburg.  
Kirby L. Scudder, Slaton.  
Clarence Carter, Somerville.  
Thomas A. Bynum, Texas City.  
Harriet M. Rust, Vanderbilt.  
Madeline G. McClellan, Waller.  
Lou A. Sloma, Yorktown.  
Emilie K. Dew, Ysleta.

## UTAH

Wallace H. Sorensen, Richfield.

## VIRGINIA

John H. Bowdoin, Bloxom.  
Sidney H. Barnett, Bluefield.  
Clarence H. Drinkard, Bristol.  
Franklin O. Caffrey, Bumpass.  
Judson J. Patterson, Chatham.  
Robert W. Ervin, Dante.  
Norma H. Fulton, Drakes Branch.  
J. Henry Miller, Elkton.  
Richard Clark Morgan, Gladys.  
Charles B. Hogan, Heathsville.  
Carolyn C. Bryant, Independence.  
C. Coleman Curtis, Lee Hall.  
Josephine N. Porter, Louisa.  
Roy Hockman, Maurertown.  
Thomas E. Simmerman, Jr., Max Meadows.  
Lloyd Sullenberger, Monterey.  
Annie G. Whitten, Montvale.  
William C. Nelson, New Church.  
Miller A. Price, New Market.  
Margaret E. W. Downing, Painter.  
Samuel F. Atwill, Sr., Reedville.  
Elijah S. Slate, South Boston.  
Janet L. Freeman, Stony Creek.  
Richard S. Wright, Strasburg.  
Fannie B. B. Sale, Tappahannock.  
John H. Tyler, Upperville.  
Alice H. Tyler, Warsaw.  
William A. Miller, Washington.  
Joseph Schmidt, Yorktown.

## WASHINGTON

Alex Huse, Cheney.  
Herbert O. Thompson, Colfax.  
Oscar W. Behrmann, Fairfield.  
Walter I. Peterson, Granger.  
Gerald H. McPaul, Ione.  
Joseph Horrigan, Kenmore.  
William W. Moffitt, Nassele.  
Ralph H. Mitchell, Omak.  
Walter C. Ketterman, Opportunity.  
Blanche H. Barton, Othello.  
I. Wells Littlejohn, Pateros.  
Paul Hamilton, Prosser.  
Archie Constable, Seaview.  
Louie H. Saur, Selah.  
Jessie M. Severyns, Sunnyside.  
Andrew J. Diedrich, Valley.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Jennings B. Campbell, Albright.  
Jessie M. Shields, Barrackville.  
Eulalie B. Wheeler, Elkhorn.  
Alice McCoy, Franklin.  
Thomas F. Ward, Keyser.  
Kerth Nottingham, Marlinton.  
Willard I. Gulley, McComas.  
Mabel H. Campbell, Newburg.  
Martha L. Britton, Poca.  
Ruskin J. Wiseman, Summersville.  
Ben Gillespie, Sutton.  
Bess M. Gwinn, Thurmond.  
Everett F. Walker, Wayne.  
Elijah F. Midkiff, West Hamlin.

## WISCONSIN

Vernon A. Martin, Amherst.  
Theodore E. Wozniak, Athens.  
Charles P. McCormick, Belleville.  
Dale J. Cannon, Birnamwood.  
Edward R. Kranzfelder, Bloomer.  
Alex G. Mohr, Cambria.  
Homer J. Samson, Cameron.  
Alfa Ruth Anderson, Colfax.  
Velma C. Grossman, Dale.

Arthur G. Hoskins, Dodgeville.  
Henry E. Steinbring, Fall Creek.  
Melvin I. Dunn, Fall River.  
Fern M. Dagnon, Ferryville.  
Claude E. Rochon, Florence.  
Oliver E. Neuens, Fredonia.  
Ethel E. Welch, Gleason.  
Roy E. Lawler, Gordon.  
Max R. Alling, Green Lake.  
Edward Snoeyenbos, Hammond.  
James R. Alexander, Hayward.  
Simon Skroch, Independence.  
Edward Snoeyenbos, Hammond.  
Ruth S. Foley, Maiden Rock.  
Albert E. Hansen, Mendota.  
Gaylord T. Thompson, Mercer.  
Oscar M. Rickard, Merrillan.  
Roswell S. Richards, Monticello.  
Frances M. Kirby, Montreal.  
Axel L. Olson, Mountain.  
Nicholas Abler, Mount Calvary.  
Lillian N. Hughes, New Richmond.  
John W. Johnson, Pepin.  
Maurice A. Reeves, Pewaukee.  
Raymond A. Whitehead, Phelps.  
Gladys M. Suter, Plum City.  
Edward D. Feeney, Prairie du Chien.  
Patrick H. Laughrin, Prentice.  
John V. Nickodem, Princeton.  
W. Joseph Hand, Random Lake.  
Edmund J. Plechowski, Redgranite.  
John T. O'Sullivan, Washburn.  
Edward A. Peters, Waterloo.  
James W. Carew, Waupaca.  
Roy D. Fahland, Webster.  
Donald M. Warner, Whitehall.

## WYOMING

William H. Watson, Dubois.  
Ernest A. Littleton, Gillette.  
Frederick W. Chamberlain, Greybull.  
Andrew Morrow, Kemmerer.  
Jack R. Gage, Sheridan.  
Dorsey T. Shoemaker, Torrington.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we pray in the name of Him, so glorious in humility and yet so sublime in divinity. Consider and bless the bonds of our fraternity, the ties of our friendship, and let them live in loving memory. Enable us to live deeply the emotions of understanding, so full, so keen, dedicated to the adventures of the ideal of all that is best in man. In this wonder-teeming world do Thou strengthen us with that wide-awakeness that renews our humanity and enshrines our homes in divine goodness.

As we are in the foreglow of "Holy night, silent night," we would unveil the manger scene folded in mystery, and unite our hearts in the listening chorus: "Glory to God in the highest on earth peace to men of good will." Oh, let us take up this angelic symphony and give it new breath and new power and may heaven's light and earth's dark meet each other in the radiance of the Father's throne. We pray that rest, peace, and happiness may reign in every heart and home, and in every land in all the wide earth. Grant that Thy merciful care may abide with our splendid Speaker, the Members, the officers, the employees, and the pages. Under the shadow of our

Shepherd's tender care may we go on and on living through the applause halls of time and eternity. In the name of St. Mary's holy Child. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5262. An act to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska;

H. R. 6729. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce;

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Washington, for national forest lands in the State of Washington;

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7380. An act to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive;

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney;

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6671. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey; and

H. R. 7370. An act to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 233. An act to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial to the Twenty-ninth Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the